The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901. NO. 21.

HISTORICAL NOTES. . . . .

By MR. J. D. MURRAY.

Mr. Rothruff was now fully installed pastor of the Centre Hall Lutheran charge, which had just been reconstructed. The Bellefonte congregation was taken from this charge in 1852, at which time there was no church here of any kind. Rev. P. S. Fisher, the Reformed minister, who lived in Boalsburg, preached in the Loop, now called Tusseyville, in the union church. It was customary at that time for all church people of Reformed belief in this section to attend services in the Loop church. The same is true of the Lutherans of that day. Each denomination had their day for services. Half of the preaching by both Reformed and Lutheran ministers was in the German language, or rather Pennsylvania Dutch. This would seem very strange to-day, but at that time there were many dutch people living in the neighborhood, which made preaching necessary in that language.

It is surprising how very rapidly this dutch run out once it began to decline in popularity. It disappeared so rapidly that in some instances it divided families. The writer has knowledge of several families where two or three of the first born children were pretty well grown up before they pretended to speak a word of English, and the younger children, or second crop, as the parents saw fit to call them, never learned to talk in that dialect. When the writer came among these people in 1851, he found them to be an honest, hardworking, frugal and prosperous people; much inclined to hospitality and religion. The proof of this can be seen by the number of fine churches that have been erected in this place at a great expense. In addition to these present churches, three other churches have been built—one Reformed and two Lutheran. The Lutherans during 1862 and 1863 built their first church on the lot now owned by the McClenahan family, on Church street. The structure stood well back in the lot. The foundation proved faulty—sandy and soft, and soon the brick walls began to crack near the roof. The building was then pronounced unsafe, and the people grew afraid to meet in it.

About 1873, the first Lutheran church was [illegible] and the available material used in the construction of a larger and finer edifice across the street to the rear of the bank building, on the site now occupied by the dwelling house of Miller Goodhart. The dedication took place, November 16,1875. This church only stood a short time. October 13, 1884, the church took fire and was totally destroyed from the burning of two stables nearby. June 20, 1886, the present Lutheran church was dedicated.

When the year 1894 came around the Reformed people, with perhaps a little more pride than piety, conceived the idea that their church was in a tumble-down condition. The old structure was accordingly razed and the very pretty brown stone church, dedicated Nov. 29, 1896, is the result.

It is fifty-five years since this town was started, and to-day there are five very good churches standing, and three were rebuilt—an average of one in less than every seventh year.

An old gentleman from New York, who used to visit this place frequently remarked that he could see no more thrifty enterprise going on in Centre Hall than church building. Well, remarked one, it is all right to build churches, even if the men and women get a little too enthusiastic and get to believe that a great effort on their part to bring the job to completion and liquidate the debt will cover a multitude of sins. A lady of our acquaintance was much attached to a large pet dog possessed of a vindictive spirit—a persistent fighter. He would fight at home and go away to punish some poor cur. One night when Major, for that was the dog's name, came home from a fighting expedition on three legs his mistress exclaimed: "Major, you didn't get that by building churches." The lady honestly thought that if it were possible for her dog to have been engaged in the meritorious work of helping to build churches, he would be standing on four legs in place of three. Now this lady evidently looked upon church building as a righteous act and a shield from danger.

Going back to the early history in church building in Centre Hall let me say that in 1851 and 1852 the few Reformed and Lutherans who lived on the north side of Penns Valley began to contemplate the erection of a place of worship, as all were tiring of going to the Loop to church. Mr. Witmer was at that time the bone and sinew of the town as well as of the Reformed church. Mr. Witmer was well prepared to go five miles every Sunday. He was a great horse fancier; he had a pair of carriage horses, also a very fine saddle horse, called Perry; he was almost as fleet as an antelope.

The writer at that time was a boarder at the hotel and he soon learned the rule in the Witmer family was to go over to the Loop five miles to the union church to hear Rev. Fisher or Rev. Rothruff preach either Dutch or English. Neither of them could speak anything like good English, but were evidently good German scholars. At times it was difficult to know which language they were using. The principal part of the hearers were hardworking people, and on a warm day after driving from one to five miles they could sleep no matter how the preaching was done. One member accused another of sleeping all the time. Oh, well, he replied, I feel our preacher will make it all right; I don't need to stay awake to watch him.

At this time the Reformed people were the strongest, both numerically and financially, on this side the valley, and when it came to building a church the most difficult question that arose was to decide whether to build a Reformed, a Lutheran or a union church. Rev. Fisher claimed it would not be best to build a union church and have it dedicated as such. He proposed to have it built a Reformed church and not a union church. But as he was feeling very kindly towards the Lutheran brethren he wanted them to be accommodating to them, yet he was opposed to a union, or as he called it, a comma sheftlich a Kerich. It was finally settled to build it a Reformed church, be dedicated as such and owned by that congregation. But how were the Lutherans to be treated? A subscription was circulated among the members of both churches for the purpose of building a $3000 church, and each member subscribed as much as they felt able to pay. It was counted that the Reformed people would subscribe largely in excess of the Lutherans, but there was then an agreement made between the two congregations so that each congregation would enjoy all the rights and privileges of the other as far as the use of the church was concerned. In summing up it was found the Lutherans had paid about one-third of the cost of the structure. It was then agreed that the Lutherans should pay a rental of $8.00 a year and one-half the sexton's fee, each one to find their own light and fuel. Things turned out just as Rev. Fisher predicted—after they had a place to worship both congregations increased and later the Lutherans built their own church as stated above. So far as the writer knows there was never any trouble between these congregations.

Shortly after the writer made his appearance among these good people they called him the Irishman or that Irishman, because he could not speak the Pennsylvania Dutch. The appellation was accepted without a murmur. One lady remarked, well, he is Irish; I knew his mother and his two sisters; the mother can't speak a half dozen words until you can notice the Irish brogue, and besides he was born and raised in an irish settlement. There was no use denying his nationality with this array of evidence—circumstantial, primafacia and direct—against him. The young Hibernian concluded that the best thing to do was to acquaint himself with the Pennsylvania Dutch, and thus become more like the people of the plains. When the writer thought he had mastered the language fairly well he was humiliated to hear a lady remark that she liked to hear him talk because it sounded so funny. There seemed to be a little prejudice against the Irish and their descendants. When any thing was done that did not show skill or good workmanship, the Dutch said it was Irish; when a horse showed the marks of a poor groom, that was Irish; a farmer who kept his fences in poor repair was designated an Irish farmer. When a woman was found to be a little negligent in her domestic affairs, talk English and read something outside of the Reformed Messenger or the Lutheran Observer, she was a Yankee. There was, however, no real antipathy existed between the Irish and the Dutch, the expression was only used to show disapproval of methods, etc.

When the writer came to Centre Hall he found the young people courting in Dutch, getting married in Dutch, and living happy together in Dutch. There was soon a great effort made on the part of the young people to learn to speak English plainly. Parents avoided speaking Dutch within the hearing of their children. The schools were English and Dutch talk among school children soon disappeared. It was not many years until the younger generation began to find fault with the two old preachers—Rothruff and Fisher. Old Mr. Fisher was a very long headed man, and saw the signs of the times very well, which meant that he must get out of the charge. He wisely concluded that the most opportune time to leave would be during the discussion incident to the building of the church just cited.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Cleric and Lay Delegates from All Parts of the Country Convene at Des Moines.

An event of more than ordinary interest to the Lutheran Church is the meeting of its general synod in session at Des Moines, Iowa, for about one week beginning Wednesday evening, May 29, when the opening sermon will be delivered by the president, Rev. S. F. Breckenridge, Sc. D., D. D., of Springfield, Ohio. The synod is composed of delegates from twenty-four districts covering virtually the whole United States. The number of delegates will be about 250, half of the number being laymen.

The officers of the synod are: President, Rev. S. F. Breckenridge, D. D., of Springfield, O.; secretary, Rev. W. E. Fisher, D. D., of Shamokin, Pa.; treasurer, Mr. Louis Mauss, of Cincinnati, O. These officers will probably be reelected with the exception of the president, the custom being to elect a new president for each convention. There is always great interest in this election and no little correspondence is involved in the matter before any ballot is held. Among the persons now mentioned for the honor are Rev. Drs. L. E. Albert, Philadelphia; S. W. Owen, Hagerstown; W. S. Freas, Baltimore; G. W. Enders, York, Pa., and D. H. Bauslin, Springfield, O. While no one can certainly predict the result, the indication now is that Dr. Albert will be chosen. The strength of the synod is in Pennsylvania, and the the delegates from this State make up one-third of the convention. Dr. Albert will therefore have the hearty support of the large part of these delegates, and will have support of the entire delegation from the East Pennsylvania Synod. He has been in the ministry more than half a century, his single pastorate being Trinity Lutheran Church of Germantown.

The delegates to represent the Synod of Central Pa. at the above convention are, clerical: Revs. M. S. Cressman, Lewistown; W. H. Fahs, Mifflintown; J. M. Rearick, Centre Hall; J. B. Law, Blaine; G. W. Leisher, Boalsburg. Lay delegates: Messrs. Charles A. Widle, Loysville; T. K. Beaver, Academia; W. P. Kuhn, Bellefonte; John Fleisher, Newport; Hon. Samuel Killian, Lewistown.

LAWS TO BE REVISED.

Governor Stone Signs a Bill to Create a Commission.

Governor Stone signed Senator Fox's bill constituting a board of three commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, to be appointed thirty days after the bill becomes a law.

The commission shall organize in Harrisburg and exist as a board for not more than four years. It shall be the duty of the board to examine the subjects of marriage, divorce, insolvency, probate of wills, notarial certificates, commercial law and such other subjects as said board may deem necessary.

The commissioners will receive no compensation other than their actual expenses.

Governor Signs Bills.

The following bills were signed by Governor Stone:

Authorizing policeman of boroughs to perform the duties of high constables.

Requiring notice to build or repair sidewalks in boroughs to be served upon the owners of property.

Empowering borough authorities to lay foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains over and upon lands abutting on and along the side or sides of public roads entirely within the borough limits and to assess the paving, curbing and guttering on the owners of adjoining lands.

Where the United States Began.

Some of the marvelous changes wrought by time in the appearance of four of the earliest settlements on our Atlantic coast are strikingly illustrated in a series of views which will shortly appear in The Ladies' Home Journal. The places are St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth and New York. The forlorn indications of Jamestown's decay and death as a settlement offer a most interesting contrast to the varied evidences of the gradual development of St. Augustine and Plymouth and the gigantic growth of modern New York.

Luther's Diet.

The program sent out by the Central District Luther League, a convention of which body will be held in Lock Haven next week, announced that Prof. C. L. Gramley will talk on "Luther and the Diet of Worms." This is an entirely new subject, and one which Prof. Gramley no doubt will radically revise before he ventures to dilate upon it. Luther might have been a gastronome, but it may safely be said that "worms" never were found on his bill o' fare.

SERMON TO VETERANS.

Dr. Schuyler Shows Veterans the Relation of the Civil War to the Kingdom of Christ.

Sunday morning members of Samuel Shannon Post listened to a sermon in the Presbyterian church by Dr. Schuyler that will never be eradicated from their memory. The theme of the sermon was the relation of the civil war to the kingdom of Chris', from the text found in Rev. 11:15: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever." This was discussed for the purpose of showing that out of this relation grows a reason for honoring the memory of the dead soldiers of the civil war much beyond the honor that belongs to the ordinary soldier.

The happiest and most enduring nation is the one most in harmony with the great movements by which the Lord is slowly but surely wresting the world from Satan's grasp and handing it over to Christ. America's central, yet isolated, position among the nations of the earth; the abundance and variety of her native resources; the peculiar character of her people, drawn from all parts of the earth, yet rapidly becoming homogeneous; her political and social institutions with their striking resemblances to those appointed by God himself for his chosen people; and her past history indicates that Providence has given her an opportunity to share largely in the glorious work of making the kingdoms of this world the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

God does not approve of war, but if men in the exercise of their freedom persist in war God may overrule their action to his own glory. Many of the results of the war to suppress the rebellion mark a decided advance toward the time when Christ shall reign in peace over all lands, viz., the abolition of slavery, the dignifying of honest toil of the hand, the legalizing of political equality, and the closer union of the nation in the bonds of a common brotherhood. These mark progress in the right direction and make our example more influential because more consistent with our professions.

Thus it happens that in addition to the usual reasons for honoring our dead and living heroes, their patient endurance of hardships, and their unselfish devotion, we have the ever enduring reason that they made a very large contribution to the very ends the Church has in view.

This honor should consist not only of talk, which is cheap, but of a determined guarding of what they purchased at so great a cost against the insidious foes of national welfare which are most active in times of peace. This thought was dwelt on to some extent.

The sermon closed with an appeal to the veterans to accept service in the army of Christ that their last days may be quiet and peaceful, and that when the great Commander summons them into his presence they may say: "Come ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Surprise Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Zettles, of Penn Hall, gave a surprise party for their son Archibald on his eighteenth birthday, Saturday night. He received many useful presents. The following young folks were present: The Misses Jennie Moyer, Annie Waite, Theresa Rachau, Clara Condo, Verna Zettle, Ella Condo, Mary Bartges, Lillie Ulrich and Martha Burrell. The Messers. Franklin Richardson, Clarence Miller, Charles Hennich, Clyde Hoover, Kryder Frank, Harry McManaway, Hayes Zettle, Samuel Whitticer and William Smith. All enjoyed themselves finely. Refreshments were served at 8 30. Music furnished by Mrs. Albright and Miss Rachau.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

A three year-old girl of Luther Rote, residing in Penn township along the creek, narrowly escaped from drowning one day last week, says the Journal. A small stream runs near Mr. Rote's house and a plank laid across it served as a foot bridge. The family were at supper and thought that the little one was out with another child at the barn. A four year-old child of George Bower came over to Mr. Rote's and saw the dress of the little girl in the water near the plank. At first he thought it was a doll baby, but soon saw it was the little girl. He pulled her out of the water and told her parents. They found her to be almost dead, and immediately sent for Dr. Frank. Only by the greatest effort was her life saved.

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association will convene in Rebersburg next week. About three score of ministers and lay delegates are expected to be in attendance.

DEATHS.

MRS. CLARA WITMER.

Clara, wife of John Witmer, of Pine Grove Mills, died Saturday morning at 6 o'clock at her home at Pine Grove Mills after a ten days' illness from blood poisoning. She was born in Spring township and was about 42 years of age. She was the mother of 13 children, 10 of whom are living.

She had a large circle of friends and relatives and her sad death has cast a gloom over the community in which she lived.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in the new cemetery at Pine Grove Mills.

SAMUEL S. WAGNER.

Samuel S. Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wagner, died at the home of his parents south of Tusseyville early Tuesday morning. The young man, whose age was sixteen years and four months, had been ailing for some months, and for the last ten days of his life was confined to his bed with an abscess that had formed on his brain.

The funeral will take place Friday, 9 o'clock a. m., at the house, interment in the Zion cemetery. Rev. Shultz, of the United Evangelical church, will officiate.

Rebersburg.

Cornelius Stover and daughter spent Saturday in Bellefonte, bringing his grandchild, Rebecca Moyer, home with them.

Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Lochiel, has been visiting at the home of J. R. Brungart.

Norman Stover, of Dushore, Pa., spent Thursday night in town.

Dr. J. W. Bright and daughter, Mary, visited his brothers at Sunbury over Sunday.

Seven horses were brought to our valley after the horse sale at Millheim on Monday.

Sheriff Brungart was in attendance at the horse sale at Millheim and took time to visit some of his relatives and friends in this vicinity before returning home.

W. Gaylor Morrison, of Bellefonte, agent for school supplies, was seen in town Tuesday.

The bridge builders have been delayed on account of the almost incessant rains during the last week.

H. I. Brungart, the hustling insurance agent of Wilkesbarre, is here to spend a fortnight under the parental roof.

Millheim.

Mr. and Mrs. McClellan Stover, of Cedar Springs, visited friends in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Gummo and daughter, of Mackeyville, spent Sunday and Monday at the home of J. C. Smith, on Penn street.

Miss Maud Woomer, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Miss Bessie Noll last week.

C. W. Freeby and family, of Wolf's Store, were in town on Sunday.

L. E. Kerstetter and family, who had been living at Poe Mills for several years, moved to town last Thursday and are occupying part of the Hockman property on Mill street.

J. C. Condo and wife, of Penn Hall, were in town on Monday attending the horse sale and visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. N. Meyer.

J. P. Condo and J. H. Maize made a business trip to Bellefonte Tuesday.

Linden Hall.

Memorial services were observed at this place this (Thursday) forenoon. The orator of the day was Rev. Shultz, of Centre Hall, who delivered an excellent address.

William Raymond thinks of buying a bull dog to keep the boys away since the arrival of that new girl at his place.

Ward Shultz and sister, Jean, of Centre Hall, visited at the home of Elizabeth Gettig on Thursday.

Adam Zeigler, of this place, spent a few days at Gettysburg last week as delegate from the Boalsburg I. O. O. F. lodge.

Mrs. Summers and family, of Gatesburg, spent a few days very pleasantly with the lady's sister, Mrs. F. E. Wieland, of this place.

George Weaver, who spent last summer at this place, but who is now employed at Scotia, spent a few days in town recently visiting his friends.

A little boy came to the home of Charlie Dagle last week and Charlie says he will make another saw mill boss out of him.

S. D. Gettig, of Bellefonte, spent a few days with his mother in this place. He is just recovering from a severe attack of tonsilitis.

Robert McClellan has finished the foundation for his new barn and is now engaged in hauling the lumber for the same from Colyer.

Mrs. John Shreck has moved to Brisbin, where her husband is engaged in blacksmithing.

Philip Bradford and son, Carl, who are confined to bed with typhoid fever, are both convalescing.

I. W. Zeigler spent part of last week in Lewistown as a delegate from the United Ev. Sunday school of this place to the district Sunday school convention.

Al. Stump, the efficient and obliging milk man, is at present housed up and Arthur Cummings has charge of his milk route.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

D. R. Wilson, wife and daughter, of Howard, were the guests of Thos G. Wilson in this place.

Mrs. J. E. Campbell, and daughter, of Linden Hall, spent a day in Centre Hall last week.

Send your laundry to the Reporter office any time prior to Wednesday a. m.; deliveries made Friday and Saturday.

D. A. Boozer added two new buggies to his already well equipped livery at this place. The buggies were made at the Conlo carriage shops, Penn Hall.

Mrs. Minnie Richard and Miss Grace Lee, of this place, Saturday went to Altoona where they will spend some time with friends and relatives.

Miss Florence Love, a compositor in this office who for speed and correctness is among the best in the county, Friday morning went to Watsontown where she will be the guest of Mrs. Foster, wife of Rev. W. K. Foster for a week.

Mention was made last week in reference to the Evangelical church observing children's day at Tusseyville. The item should have designated that it was the United Evangelical church. The time June 16.

J. Kline, of Aaronsburg, attended a meeting of the Piney Coal and Oil Company held at the Centre Hall hotel Saturday, and called at the Reporter office. Mr. Kline reports crop prospects in the lower section of Penns Valley as very favorable.

Dr. C. S. Musser, of Millheim, who has a most enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, spent Friday of last week with Gross Yearick, of Philadelphia. The latter gentleman left for his home Saturday after spending two weeks among friends in the Centre Hall.

Lewis Furey, of Lock Haven, who has been with the Tenth regiment in Cuba for two years and a half, arrived home last week. Lewis had been on detached duty for some time. He had several months yet to serve but received an honorable discharge through the influence of Senator Heinle.

A curfew ordinance is about to be adopted in Lewisburg, which means that at a signal given at nine o'clock children under the age of sixteen years are prohibited on the streets. The idea is a good one, but why should not every parent ring his or her own curfew bell in every town or city? Try the experiment, and note the result.

Miss Helen Hosterman, daughter of Dr. G. W. Hosterman, of this place, is in Lancaster, having gone there Tuesday. Miss Helen will attend the commencement exercises of Franklin and Marshall College next week, and later will visit several other points. While in Lancaster, she will be the guest of her brothers, Sumner V., an attorney, and John S., who is just closing his freshman year at F. & M.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray Friday drove to Fairbrook, where Mrs. Geo. Keichline, a niece of Mrs. Murray, lives, who has been ill for some time. The lady's condition is such that her recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Keichline within the last year had a large tumor removed, which for a time greatly relieved her. Later cancer of the bowels set in which the best hospital physicians refused to operate on.

B. D. Brisbin, while attending the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Gettysburg last week, visited Jacob B. Solt, formerly a resident of this place. Mr. Solt is living on a government farm near Gettysburg, and is getting along splendidly. The farm referred to is one of a number of farms purchased by the government with a view of keeping the buildings and surroundings as nearly as possible in the same condition as they were after the battle of Gettysburg. Calvin Solt, a son of Jacob B. Solt, is a merchant tailor and lives in Gettysburg. The establishment he is conducting employs a half dozen tailors.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nevin Meyer and little daughter, Miss Winifred Wolf and Prof. Edward M. Brungart, of Rebersburg, and John K. Moyer, of Freeburg, were the guests of D. J. Meyer Friday night and Saturday morning proceeded to Bellefonte, their objective point. Mr. Moyer is a retired gentleman and takes life easy, and at present is spending the time with his many Centre county friends and relatives. Messrs. Meyer and Brungart are school teachers, each of whom are held in the highest esteem in Madisonburg and Cross Forks, Potter county, respectively, where they taught school. And the ladies—well, neither of the gentlemen would think life worth living without them.

FATAL COLLISION OF CARS IN ALBANY.

Five Persons Were Killed and Over Forty Injured.

FRIGHTFUL WRECK ON TROLLEY LINES

Cars Filled With People, Running at a High Rate of Speed, Collide, and One Car Telescopes the Other--Women, Children and Wreckage Hurled Into an Indiscriminate Mass--One Motorman's Legs Cut Off.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Electric cars racing for a switch while dashing in opposite directions at the rate of 40 miles an hour cost five lives in a terrific collision, in which over 40 persons were injured, some fatally and all seriously. The lobby of the postoffice building here was filled with dead and wounded, hysterical women and children looking for relatives and surgeons administering temporary relief.

The scene of the accident was about two miles from Greenbush, on the line of the Albany and Hudson railway. The place where the cars met on the single track was at a sharp curve. So fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motormen had no time to put on the brakes before the southbound car had gone almost clean through the northbound one and hung on the edge of a high bluff, with a load of shrieking, maimed humanity. One motorman was pinioned up against the smashed front of the southbound car with both legs severed and was killed instantly, the other motorman living but a few minutes.

Fully 120 men, women and children formed a struggling, shrieking pyramid mixed with blood, detached portions of human bodies and the wreckage of the cars. Some of the more slightly injured men extricated themselves first and began to pull people out of the rear ends of the two cars. Almost all on board were taken out in this way.

The few women and children who had escaped injury and death were hysterical. They added their cries to the shrieks of the dying and mutilated. Men with broken arms and bones, dislocated joints and bloody heads and faces tried to assist others who were more helpless. Help had been summoned from East Greenbush and vicinity and in a little time the bruised mass of humanity, with the dead for a gruesome and silent company, was loaded on extra cars and brought to Albany. Here ambulances and physicians had been summoned and the postoffice was turned into a morgue and hospital. As fast as the physicians could temporarily fix up the wounded they were taken to their homes or to hospitals.

SINGERS MEET TRAGIC FATE.

Inez Leonard and Edgar Beaucligh Shot and Killed in Key West.

Key West, Fla. (Special).—Hearing two reports of a rifle at a cottage occupied by the D'Ormond Fuller Opera Company, members of the company rushed into Miss Inez Leonard's room and found Miss Leonard in a dying condition. She was gasping for breath and died without regaining consciousness. She was shot through the left side, just below the heart, the bullet coming out on the right side.

Edgar Beaucligh was lying on the opposite side of the room, his face covered with blood. He was dead. An examination showed that he had shot himself through the mouth and the bullet remained in his head.

A 48-caliber rifle and two empty shells were mute evidence of the tragedy. The rifle, stained with blood, was lying by Beaucligh.

When questioned as to the cause for the tragedy Manager D'Ormond said it was a mystery to every member of the company.

Inez Leonard and Edgar Beaucligh were engaged and expected to be married as soon as they went North. There had apparently been no quarrel, or anything approaching a quarrel between them.

The Eagle, Not the Hen.

Chicago (Special).—The eagle will hereafter be the model and emblem of the American Woman Suffragists. Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, daughter of the woman's rights leader, Lucy Stone, in an address to her associates here during a reception to delegates enroute to Minneapolis, said: "Hereafter the American woman must cease to be a hen which could do no better than cackle and scratch. She must cease to be a mere nightingale that can only feed her young and warble. She must be the eagle mother and her slogan must be, 'Woe betide the male chicken hawks which swoop upon her offspring.'"

Mad Mullah Again Heard From.

Aden, East Africa (By Cable).—It is reported that the Mad Mullah has formed an alliance with the Majertain tribe, and now has 80,000 soldiers in his army. The British Somaliland force is preparing for an attack, and as the natives are well armed a big battle is expected.

The Mad Mullah was last heard from on May 11, when he was reported to be preparing for a march on Berbera, the capital of Samaliland. The British headuqarters are at Adudleh, four days' march from Berbera.

Boy's Skull Crushed by Burglars.

San Francisco (Special). — Robert Hislop, a 13-year-old boy, was brutally murdered by burglars at his father's residence on Haight street. He was alone in the house and in bed, and the burglars, fearing, presumably, that he would raise an outcry, repeatedly struck him over the head with a blunt instrument, crushing his skull. They then ransacked the house and made their escape, securing little of value.

Vermont Official Under Arrest.

Vergennes, Vt. (Special).—Lieut.-Gov. F. M. Allen, vice-president and director of the Farmers' National Bank, which recently suspended here, and J. W. Ketchum, a representative to the Legislature from this place, were arrested by United States officers under indictments charging them with complicity with Cashier D. Q. Lewis in wrecking the bank. The indictments, which were found by the United States grand jury last week, are in two counts, charging complicity in embezzling the funds of the bank and falsifying the accounts.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the report recommending the revision of the creed, after a conciliatory amendment offered by Rev. Dr. Moffatt had been adopted.

Miss Sarah Parker was killed at Glady Fork, W. Va., by her lover, Samuel Reed, who was jealous because she received attentions from another man.

Frank Johnston and James Dillon were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1000 for robbing the postoffice at Orange, Va.

John Speciale, Herbert Hubbard, Frank Green and Paul Sanders were arraigned in New York on the charge of counterfeiting.

The United Presbyterian General Assembly, in session in Des Moines, Ia., refused to discuss the subject of women suffrage.

Rev. Louis Zahn, pastor of St. Jacobi's Lutheran Church, in Quincy, Ill., died while speaking at a corner stone laying.

Ward Copp, 19 years old, killed himself in Vineland N. J., with a pistol he did not know was loaded.

Christian Stahl, a farmer, living near Navarre, Ohio, was killed by masked burglars.

Col. C. W. Briggs, of Washington, died suddenly in Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

At the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians the committee reported in favor of repealing the section in the Confession bearing on the deceased wife's sister question.

The steamer Ohio, arrived at Boston, reports collision at sea with the Norwegian bark Elise. The bark was sunk, and it is reported that 14 men were lost.

Picnicers on the Cumberland mountains, in Virginia, found an unknown man hanging from a tree. He is supposed to have been killed by moonshiners.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin have both resigned as United States Senators, effective September 15, and both go into primary for re-election.

Moses T. Hale, city treasurer, and Charles E. Smith, city clerk, of Colorado Springs, were arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, president of the W. C. T. U., says army officers are in conspiracy for the restoration of the army canteen.

Chas. Lutes was arrested in Moundsville, W. Va., on suspicion of having murdered Johnson Hammond.

The thirtieth anniversary of the American Baptist Education Society held in Springfield, Mass.

The National Convention at Havana adopted resolutions in opposition to the Platt amendment.

Puddlers' wages were increased from $3.25 to $3.50 per ton at the York (Pa.) Rolling Mill.

Edward N. Willcox, of Portsmouth, Va., was drowned near Weldon, N. C.

President McKinley reviewed two regiments of infantry, just returned from the Philippines to be mustered out of service. He made a speech to the men, which was heartily cheered. The President also turned the sod on the site in San Francisco where the monument is to be erected in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay.

Governor Allen was given a magnificent reception at San Juan, Porto Rico. In an address to $5000 people the Governor expressed a desire for co-operation to aid the government in advancing the interests of the island.

Rev. H. C. C. Atwood, pastor of an A. M. E. church in Brooklyn, N. Y., was found guilty of misapplying church funds by the Philadelphia Conference, in session in Harrisburg.

Foreign.

A youth named Pietrucci, who attempted suicide in Verona, Italy, confessed that he belonged to a society of anarchists, and had been chosen by lot to kill the Emperor of Germany.

Great Britain's proposition limiting the indemnity to be demanded from China to 450,000,000 taels, will, it is now reported from Pekin, be agreed to by the end of this week.

The Duke of Cornwall and York arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., and a Russian cruiser united with the English cruisers in the royal salutes.

The Russian government has forbidden the publication of the Novoe Vremya for a week.

In a riot in South Russia civilians, policemen and Cossacks were injured.

Theodors Magers, bedroom steward of the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosee, has been arrsted at Bremerhaven charged with being the man who took three gold bars from the specie room of the steamer on a voyage in April last.

Bishop Hartzell, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, expresses the opinion that a general revolt of the barbaric peoples against Christianity has begun.

Emperor William, tired of the trouble in China, is desirous of the withdrawal of the German forces as speedily as possible.

President Altschensky, of the Kharkoff Chamber of Commerce, a noted Russian financier, committed suicide.

A bottle wtih a message stating that the steamer Croft was sinking at sea with all on board was picked up at Granton and brought to London.

British weeklies make sarcastic references to Carnegie's offer to the Scottish universities.

The eight-hour movement is spreading in Russia. Strikers who attacked an armor-plate works outside St. Petersburg, were fired upon by gendarmes and several killed.

Sir Alfred Hickman, in the British House of Commons, protested against railroad companies controlled by the government continuing to buy American locomotives.

Successful experiments have been made between Berlin and Hamburg with the late Professor Rowland's system of rapid telegraphy.

Financial.

It is predicted that Wabash securities will sell much higher.

Chemical National Bank of New York shares sold at $4041 last week.

After this week money is expected to be easier in London for the summer.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently purchased $9,000,000 bonds par value.

The arrival of 3,500,000 tons of pig iron from Canada has caused a sensation in England.

Gross earnings of 61 railroads in the second week of May increased 10.6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT WINS IN INSULAR CASES.

United States Supreme Court Decides Congress Has the Power to Raise Revenues—Porto Rico Domestic Territory.

Washington (special).—The government has won its contention on the more important issues involved in the insular cases. Owing to the number of cases decided and the number of opinions and dissenting opinions read, there was the greatest doubt in the minds of the hearers as to the full effect of the decisions; but a careful study of the words of the justices shows that so far as the important issues involved in the insular cases are concerned the administration wins a victory. The opinion of the court as delivered by Justice Brown gives Congress authority to legislate for the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam or any of our possessions that may be annexed hereafter as it deems best in the interest of the people of the territories and the interest of the United States. In other words, while territory annexed becomes domestic territory by the act of annexation, Congress has power to make provision different from the revenue laws as they govern the States. The decision of Justice Brown distinguished between the United States as regards its relations to foreign countries and the United States as regards that portion of it comprised of organized States; provided, however, that the inalienable rights of a foreign territory and such other rights as are necessary accompaniments to a civilized government are granted under the laws. The court expressly stated, however, that those rights did not include the right of suffrage.

The Decisions Summed Up.

Solicitor General Richards, of the Department of Justice, who had charge of the insular cases before the Supreme Court, made the following statement containing his interpretation of the decisions of the court:

The important question involved in these cases was whether the cession of territory contained in the Treaty of Paris made Porto Rico and the Philippines an integral part of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution requiring "all duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States." The court held that the cession simply made Porto Rico and the Philippines domestic territory of the United States, subject to the full control of Congress, which control could be exercised without reference to those limitations. This limitation the court held was intended to apply to the States of the Union, and does not apply to acquired territory unless by treaty and by subsequent act of Congress it is incorporated within and becomes an integral part of the United States. The decisions are substantially a victory for the government. They sustain to the fullest extent the so-called insular policy of the administration.

The court holds that the Constitution did not of its own force at once apply to those ceded territories, placing their people, their products and their ports on an immediate equality with ours, and conferring upon them all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by the people, products and ports of the several states. While their fundamental rights are preserved by those underlying principles of the Constitution which apply everywhere the status of their citizens, and the nature of the customs and commercial regulations are to be determined by Congress in the exercise of the power vested by the Constitution in Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory belonging to the United States.

At the same time that the court has sustained to the fullest extent the contention of the government in these cases, it has decided, as a matter of statutory construction, that the Dingley Act could not be held to impose duties on goods brought from Porto Rico because by cession Porto Rico become domestic territory of the United States, and, therefore, ceased to be "a foreign country."

Relief After Suspense.

There was considerable dismay caused by the announcement of the first decision of the insular cases, which was that Porto Rico, by the terms of the treaty of peace, became domestic, as distinguished from foreign territory. Justice Brown's opinion was lengthy in this case, and referred to the situation in Porto Rico during the period between the ratification of the treaty of peace and the passage of the Foraker Tariff Act. The dissenting opinion by Justice McKenna, who represented Justices White and Shiras, was also long. After this opinion was delivered most of the lawyers in the courtroom and the public men present were convinced that the decision of the court would be against the government, or in other words, that the Constitution followed the flag. Solicitor General Richards, however, who conducted the cases for the government, and who, by the decision of the court, has won a great victory, was the first one to discover that the government had won its contentions. He stated emphatically that the government had not lost. He stated that the decision delivered by Justice Brown did not touch upon the powers of the President or Congress over the territories. A few minutes later, in announcing a decision in another one of the cases involving some other point, Justice White said that the court held that the Foraker Act, imposing duties upon goods imported from Porto Rico into the United States, was constitutional. That announcement was the first knowledge that a majority of the lawyers or any of the people in the courtroom had that the government had been sustained. When that announcement was made a sigh of relief was heard. Shortly thereafter Justice Brown announced the decision in the Downes case, which involved the direct question of the constitutionality of the Foraker Act. This decision gives the President and Congress explicit authority to legislate for our new possessions.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST?

Bark Elise Believed to Have Been Sunk by Steamer Ohio.

Boston (Special.)—The Norwegian bark Elise, Capt. C. Morch, from Moss, in Christiana Fjord, April 1, for New York in ballast, probably was sunk last Thursday night south of Cape Sable by collision with the Wilson Line steamer Ohio, which just arrived here from Hull, England.

The steamer was proceeding at fog speed, when suddenly out of the mist appeared the outlines of a bark sailing on the wind with full topsails, courses and staysails set. She struck the steamer on the bow and after stopping momentarily drifted astern.

Captain Hadaway watched her until she disappeared in the fog. The shock to the steamer was not very great, but on examination two of her bow plates on the starboard side were found to be punctured.

A lifeboat was lowered and left the steamer to give assistance if necessary. A call for help was heard and a vessel's boat with a young sailor in it was picked up. He could give but little information intelligibly.

No signs of wreckage were seen. The sailor was brought here and an interpreter secured. He said he was 16 years of age and Powel Christian Paulsen by name. He said that when the vessels came together he jumped into the rigging, while the remainder of the crew of 14 men were all on deck.

Collar and Cuff Trust.

Boston (Special).—Eight large collar, cuff and shirt firms have signed articles of agreement to enter a combination. This agreement signed authorizes the incorporation of a company to be known as the American Shirt and Collar Company. The plants of the various concerns are to be taken over on July 1, at a valuation fixed upon by a committee of appraisers. Those who are said to have signed the agreement are: Cluett, Peabody & Co., H. C. Curtis & Co., Holmes & Ide, George P. Ide & Co., International Shirt and Collar Company, Searle, Gardner & Co., Wilbur, Campbell Stephens Company, United Shirt and Collar Company.

SCORE OF MEN KILLED AND NINE TERRIBLY BURNED.

Dayton, Tenn. (special).—At the Richland mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, two miles from Dayton, a terrific explosion of gas formed by a collection of coal dust resulted in the death of twenty-one men, all white, and most of them married and with families. The explosion was caused by what is known among miners as a "blown blast." It is the custom of the miners to place blasts and fire them off at quitting time each afternoon, leaving the coal thus thrown down to be loaded and hauled from the mine next morning.

The Richland mine is destitute of water, and hence great volumes of fine particles of coal dust, invisible to the naked eye, accumulated at the roof of the mine, forming a highly inflammable gas. Monday afternoon at exactly 4.30 o'clock a dynamite cartridge was placed in position in one of the rooms for a blast. The miners had just started for the mouth of the mine.

The blast did not explode, as intended, but instead a long flame shot out of the blast hole and ignited this accumulation of dust. Instantly a terrific explosion occurred, and a seething mass of flame shot to the mouth of the mine, and extended 300 feet into the open air, scorching the leaves from the nearby trees. There were 34 men in the mine at the time. Four of these escaped with slight injuries. Twenty-one were killed, and nine were terribly burned, most of them fatally.

The force of the explosion caused great masses of coal and slate to cave in from the roof of the mine, and many of the ill-fated miners were completely buried. Word quickly reached Dayton, and rescue forces were at once organized and proceeded to the mine. One by one the blackened and horribly disfigured bodies were taken from the debris and carried to the mouth of the mine, where they were loaded into a locomotive and carried to Dayton.

The two undertaking establishments at Dayton were turned into improvised morgues, where the mangled bodies were dressed and prepared for delivery to their families.

Kaiser's Fortune Not Lost.

Berlin (By Cable.)—The statements published in the United States by a news agency to the effect that the private fortunes of the Emperor and Empress of Germany and other members of the royal family had been almost swept away by the operations of a swindler, have been closely investigated here, with the result that the statements referred to are found to be absolutely without foundation. There are even not any rumors afloat concerning these alleged losses by Their Majesties. The denial of the report comes from absolutely authentic sources.

First Yacht Race September 21.

New York (special).—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club has cabled the New York Yacht Club an approval of September 21 as the day for the opening contest in the cup races, and that date is finally and definitely fixed. The cablegram received by Secretary Oddie reads as follows:

Belfast, May 26.

Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, New York:

September 21 has been decided upon as the date for the first race.

SHARMAN-CRAWFORD,
Vice-Commodore.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY RETURNING.

Mrs. McKinley Strong Enough to Endure Transcontinental Journey.

San Francisco, Cal (Special).—President McKinley and party, after a sojourn of nearly two weeks in this city, have left for Washington. Physicians in attendance on Mrs. McKinley, whose illness curtailed the trip, held a consultation and announced that Mrs. McKinley was strong enough to endure the transcontinental journey. Mrs. McKinley seemed elated at the prospect of soon being at home. She was conveyed from the Scott residence to the Oakland ferry in a closed carriage by a circuitous route, chosen so the invalid might pass over only smoothly paved streets. She was accompanied by the President, Dr. Rixey and a trained nurse. The rest of the party proceeded directly to the starting point.

An immense crowd had assembled at the ferry depot of the Southern Pacific Railway. The large open space at Market and East streets was a solid mass of humanity, through which the police kept open a passageway for the President and his party.

Heads were uncovered as the carriage bearing Mrs. McKinley approached and there was a visible effort to restrain an outburst of applause as the carriage passed slowly through the throng. All respected the frail condition of the sufferer, and the enthusiasm was suppressed.

There were no formal ceremonies at the depot. Good-byes were exchanged by the President, Cabinet members and others of the party with the friends who had come to wish them Godspeed, and the travelers boarded the ferry for Oakland. As the steamer drew out of the slip hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and as it swung clear into the stream the shipping in the harbor dipped their colors in salute. Tumults of cheers then broke forth on shore and were borne out across the waters—San Francisco's farewell.

At the Oakland mole, where the train was in readiness, the enclosure was roped off. Mrs. McKinley was tenderly helped out of the carriage by the President. When she had been made comfortable in her car he appeared upon the platform and waved adieu to the throngs beyond the ropes.

The following is the eastward route of President McKinleys' train: Central Pacific to Ogden, Union Pacific to Omaha, Chicago and Northwestern to Chicago, Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington.

The journey will be made slowly on account of the condition of Mrs. McKinley. The large cities on the route of travel will be passed through without stopping.

Dynamite Explosion.

Dover, N. J. (Special).—Eight hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine blew up at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil, six miles from Dover. No one was injured. The building was a frame structure, 20 feet by 36. A hole in the ground marks the place where it stood. The nitro-glycerine that exploded was in the freezing house, where it was to undergo a second separation from the spent acid by a process of refrigeration. The explosion was caused by accidental overheating of the nitro-glycerine.

Captain Hall Vindicated.

Washington (Special).—The record of the court martial in the case of Capt. Newt Hall, United States Marine Corps, who was charged by Minister Conger with cowardice in connection with the defense of the legations at Pekin, has just reached Washington. Admiral Remey has promulgated the finding in a special order, which completely exonerates Captain Hall from the charge and finds that the only matter of substance sustained in the charges is an error of judgment in connection with the withdrawal of his troops at a critical moment from the Tartar wall.

Fire in New York Capital.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Volumes of black smoke pouring through the corridors of the Capitol caused great excitement among the hundreds of employees within the building. State officials, clerks and others hurried from the various departments to ascertain the extent of the fire, which was burning in the waste paper dump in the cellar at the wall of the Assembly staircase. A bucket brigade attempted to extinguish the flames, but were unsuccessful and the fire department was called. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

Cervera's Gloomy View of Spain.

Madrid (By Cable).—Speaking before the Naval Congress on the subject whether or not Spain should be a naval power, Admiral Cervera expressed fears of the disintegration of Spain into a number of small states. "I do not wish," he said, "that the interests of the navy should predominate at the expense of the other interests of the country, but, observing as I do what is going on at the present day, I am afraid Spain may become like the Italy of the Middle Ages."

Wheeling to Have New Theater.

Wheeling, W. Va. (Special).—The contract for the building of the new $150,000 Board of Trade Theatre and office building was let at the full estimated price of $149,477. The contract calls for the building to be completed and ready to open the theatre January 1, 1902. The plans call for one of the handsomest theatres in the country, the great bulk of the money being expended on this part of the building.

Scores of Miners Lost.

London (By Cable).—An explosion occurred at the Universal Colliery, at Senghenydd, in the Rhondda Valley. About a hundred men were in the pit at the time of the disaster. A number of bodies have been taken out and 70 men are still entombed.

Floods in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—Governor Aycock says all the lowland crops on the state penitentiary farm, known as "Caledonia," was destroyed by the raging Roanoke River, including 200 acres of wheat. He says the flood damage in the state amounts to millions of dollars. All streams in this section are rising.

The Disaster in Java.

The Hague (By Cable).—An official dispatch from Batavia, Java, says three Europeans and 178 natives perished as a result of the recent eruption of the Volcano of Keloet.

GERMANS CLASH WITH AMERICANS.

Sentry of the American Guard Shoots German Soldier.

AN INVESTIGATION BEING MADE.

The First Trouble Experienced by the United States Legation Guard--German Officers and Soldiers Refuse to Comply With Regulations --A German Officer Draws His Sword, but Is Quickly Brought to a Halt.

Pekin (By Cable).—The new United States Legation guard here has had its first trouble since it was formed.

The street is being repaired near the American Legation, and an American sentry was stationed at the place with orders to direct persons around by a side street. Everybody obeyed the request except the Germans, both officers and soldiers, who, it is declared, have caused the American sentries much trouble.

One of the German officers drew his sword and charged an American soldier, who brought his bayonet to "charge," and the officer then desisted. Subsequently a German soldier charged past the sentry, who fired, hitting another German soldier near the German Legation, a quarter of a mile off. This made only a slight flesh wound. The American sentry has been arrested, and Major Robertson, his commander, has instituted an investigation.

The attitude of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, German Minister, representing the civilians of that nationality, and Count von Waldersee, representing the military, as well as that of other high officials, has been particularly friendly toward the Americans, which makes all the more pronounced the unfriendly feeling declared to be shown by a majority of the German officers and men. This unfriendliness is attributed to the American attitude in retaining control with the legation guard of one entrance to the Forbidden City, which the Germans consider a reflection upon their national honesty, as they control the other entrances.

Emperor Kwang Hsu has instructed agents to prepare the palace for occupation by the Court as soon as the troops depart.

HEAVY STORMS ON GREAT LAKES.

The Steamer Baltimore Goes Down and Twelve Lives Are Lost.

East Tawas, Mich. (Special).—The wooden steamer Baltimore foundered in Lake Huron near Au Sable and 12 of her crew of 14 were drowned. The men were tossed about in the lake for several hours, lashed to a piece of wreckage, and were finally picked up by the tug Columbia and brought here. George McGinnis, a deckhand, one of the rescued, became insane from his experience. The other survivor, Thos. Murphy, of Milwaukee, second engineer, was able to tell the story of the disaster.

It was some time after the Columbia had brought the shipwrecked men into port before Murphy was revived sufficiently to tell his story. The Baltimore foundered about 6 o'clock and he was in the water until late in the afternoon, exposed to the buffeting of a furious northeast sea.

"We were bound from Lorain to Sault Ste. Marie," he said, "and had in tow a large steam drill and scow. When off Thunder Bay last night Captain Place saw that the steamer was making bad weather, for the waves had smashed in the engineer's quarters and the wash rooms and the water was running into the hold.

"Captain Place decided to turn about and run for Tawas for shelter. Everything went all right until we were off Au Sable, when the steamer struck heavily on the bottom. The seas broke over her at the same time and carried away the deckhouse, then the after cabin, and finally the smokestack fell. Both rails forward broke in two just aft of the forward deckhouse and we knew that it was only a few minutes before the steamer would go to pieces," continued Murphy.

"'It is every man for himself,' now shouted Captain Place," continued the engineer. "The look of despair on Mrs. Place's face was something I never shall forget. We took the Captain's advice and every man started to save himself as best he could. Some of the boys took to the rigging, but McGinnis and I lashed ourselves to a ring bolt in a piece of the after cabin, and were washed overboard shortly afterward."

Houses Washed Away.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Reports from remote counties in the mountain districts show great destruction by the storm. In Bakersville 16 residences and the Baptist Church were washed away. Quinter Moore and his son were drowned. Every house in Magnetic City, a village in Mitchell county, was destroyed. At Roan Mountain Station 20 residences were swept away. Six large stores on Big Rock Creek were carried away and one man, John McKinney, drowned, while an unknown man was killed by a landslide.

Cadets Decline Positions.

New York (Special).—Three of the five West Point cadets recently expelled for insubordination—B. O. Mahaffey, Raymond A. Linton and John A. Cleveland—who were offered lucrative places by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, president of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, declined to accept the positions offered them. They told General Greene and Gen. Avery D. Andrews, both of them West Pointers, that it was their intention to go to Washington and there try to bring about a reversal of the decision which has thrown them upon the world at a time when their prospects seemed brightest.

Death Caused by Sweating Blood.

Peekskill, N. Y. (Special).—Francis Lynch, in his 28th year, was buried here. The cause of his death was purpura haemorrhagica, which is considered quite a rare disease. Young Lynch for some weeks has been actually sweating blood through the pores of his body. Noted specialists from New York saw the case, among them Dr. Woolsey, and pronounced the disease an unusual one and the case well developed. Lynch held a responsible position as stenographer and typewriter with the Mutual Life Benefit Company, of 137 Broadway, New York.

A DANGEROUS ACCOMPLISHMENT.

There dwells near me a little kid,
  That's learnin' how to talk.
He tries to do as he is bid
  An' does his best to walk.
An' if I thought that he'd receive
  Advice, I'd give him some,
And that would be to make believe
  That he was deaf and dumb.

I'd tell him to quit practicing
  His "ah goo" by the hour;
To smile an' never do a thing
  But blossom like a flower.
I'd show to him how often men
  Go slidin' down luck's hill
By simply sayin' something when
  They ought to have kep' still.

It's kind o' hard, when you have tried
  To steer aright your bark
To see your fragile hopes collide
Agin some fool remark.
If I was him I'd change this bent,
  Nor try to rise above
My present state, but be content
  To live an' laugh an' love.

—*Washington Star.*

A MODERN JONAH.

"There's a whale. Look! I just saw him spout," cried half a dozen people near the after wheel house.

Bill Hawkins, the red faced quartermaster, lifted his eye momentarily from the flag he was mending and scanned the water.

"Humph," he said, deprecatingly, "only a little chap. Your big whales don't get down into this latitude. Still, a little whale is better'n no whale at all an' I've got a hankering after whales on gen'ral principles. Got a picture of one that Sam Coil drew hung up over m' bunk now."

"What makes you like whales?" asked the man who always spoke first.

"Taught me religion," said the quartermaster, briefly. "Never took much stock in religion till they showed me. Yer see, it was in '72, when I was bos'n's mate of the full rigged ship Silver Spray, bound for Boston from the Clyde. We went along easy enough, with a fair wind and just a gentle swell for about ten days. Then one night, Sam Coil, the bos'n, says t' me, says he, 'Bill, d' yer know somehow or other I don't like the looks of that there sky.'

"'What's the matter with the sky?' says I; I didn't see nothing in it t' get scared at.

"'It's dull and murky round the corners,' says Sam; 'an I'll lock myself in the brig if we don't catch trouble 'fore midnight.'

"Well, to be brief, sirs, we did, just as Sam said. By six bells the Silver Spray was rollin' like a raft; at seven bells, she was running under bare poles, 'cept for her jib and foresail, an' by midnight she was duckin' her head in every sea like a train goin' full tilt at a tunnel. Her deck was three inches deep with water, comin' both ways, and there was four men at the wheel. Dawn came creepin' out of the east at last, but it weren't no better. Nothin' happened, though, till just about three bells in the mornin' watch. Sam was bracin' himself near the lee rail, tryin' t' light his pipe when a side swell caught the Silver Spray and turned her over like a chip with a nail in it. Her rail went plumb under an' Sam went with it.

"'Man overboard!' I yells, 'Man overboard!' and we all made a rush for one of the boats. Just as we had her clear of the davits, ready to lower, we saw Sam in the water close to the ship.

"'Don't yer come,' we heard him shout, 'don't yer come. There's a whale after me, and he'll land me before you can. Yer might get some bits of me by gettin' the whale, but it ain't worth while.'

"He yelled some more, but the wind veered and carried the sound of his voice out to sea. Just a second more an' he went downward like lead on a log line.

"'The whale,' gasps the mate, 'it's got him.'

"Breathless, we kept watchin' the place where we seen Sam last, and pretty soon there shot up from the sea a stream of water ten feet high. Then a great shiny black back followed it for a second and then both disappeared.

"For twelve hours, sirs, that ship was the gloomiest hulk you could imagine. Everywhere there was some sign of Sam. Sam's pipe on the deck, wedged in a coil of rope; Sam's kit down below, and Sam's empty seat at grub time. We forgot all about the storm and it let up. The next night was calm, but cold. Icebergs in the neighborhood. It was my turn on deck, and every fifteen minutes we tested the temperature of the water.

"'Forty-three,' says Tom Smith as he hauled up the thermometer, 'it's getting colder.'

"Up forward the watch was sniffin' the air an' peering out into the blackest darkness the Atlantic can get over it in them parts. Yer couldn' see anyhing off the ship 'cept the foam close alongside, while the binnacle light looked like the open lid of a galley stove. Well, sirs, just as I was going below, Tom Smith come up t' me and toched m' arm, kind of strange like. I couldn't see his face, but I judge it was pale, 'cause he was shakin's all over.

"'D'yer hear it?' he says in a wobbly kind of voice.

"'Hear what?' says I.

"'Singin',' says he.

"'In the fo'c'sle?' says I, 'I'll go below and——'

"'No,' says he; 'no, not in the fo'c'sle. Out there,' and he pointed off over the port beam into the dark.

"'There, he cried again, 'd'yer hear it, Bill? D'yer hear it?'

"By this time I was getting kind of creepy m'self, 'cause, sure as you live, a sound mighty much like singin' was waftin' itself at us out of the night.

"'It's the sirens,' says Tom, leaning up against the mainmast and staring the way it came.

"'Has sirens got bass voices, Tom Smith?' says I, 'and are they given t' singing about the death light?'

"Then we stopped and listened once more. It was still night and as the sound got gradually stronger and plainer, we could hear these words rolling in over the deep:

"Oh, it struck two bells in the first dog watch,
  And the wind was blowin' hard,
When a great green light like a burnin' cheese
  Stuck fast in the foremast yard;
Then the bos'n piped out an awful howl,
  'We're all dead dogs,' says he,
'For the man who can watch that light an' live
  Don't sail on the ragin' sea.'

"'Good Lord,' says Tom, 'our time's come sure. This is a doomed ship.'

"'Hold on,' says I, 'that there voice I've heard before. There it goes again.'

"In the meanwhile every man on deck was listenin' with all his ears and once more the voice struck up:

"Bunkin' on an iceberg,
  Sailin' with the tide,
Ice enough for Christmas,
  Plenty more beside;
Icicles for breakfast,
  Melted ice for tea,
Sailing down from Iceland,
  Icy as can be.

"Well sirs, in just a minute more the watch up forward lets out a yell: 'Iceberg on the port bow.'

"The captain tumbled up on deck an' just as we got the ship clear, we see a great gleaming mass slide by ahead.

"'The Silver Spray, ahoy,' yelled a deep voice outer the darkness, 'don't yer s'pose I know that there rig. Going t' leave me again are you? Heave to an' send a boat. It's cold sittin' here.'

"'It's Sam Coil's ghost,' howls the crew, most of them half scared t' death.

"'It ain't,' said the voice from the iceberg, 'and I'll rawhide some of you fellers when I get aboard for being disrespectful.'

"Well, sirs, we run out a boat, the men tumbled in and after a short row pulled up to the berg. Sam, for it was him all safe enough, slid off into the water and we picked him up.

"'Is it you, Sam, for a fact?' says Tom, edging away from him.

"'Of course it's me, says Sam. 'Been on that berg for twelve hours.'

"'Didn't the whale get you after all, Sam?' I says.

"Just then Sam's face got in the glare of the lantern and he looked kind of queer when he says t' me:

"'That's what he did. You remember about Jonah, matey, don't yer? Well—same thing in my case. Iceberg close by and I climbed up. Ain't got a ship's biscuit about yer, have yer?'

"Well, sirs, for three days the whole crew was that afraid of Sam that they wouldn't go near him. But I did. I had to. I was bos'n's mate. One day I was lookin' at the whistle which bos'ns always carry and which Sam had around his neck when he went overboard.

"'Ain't you using this new whistle no more, Sam?' I asks.

"'No,' says he. 'I got it full er whale oil a few days back an' it don't taste good t' my lips.'

"Yes, sirs, there was a time when I didn't believe that Jonah story in the Bible, 'cause I thought a sailorman ought to know something along that line himself, but I was convinced then and I joined the Seamen's Chapel at Marblehead soon as the Silver Spray touched port.

"Seven bells? Aye, aye, sir."—A. H. F. in *The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Grasping at a Sunbeam.

It's a common enough thing for children to try to pick up sunbeams, but the earnestness with which this attempt was made by a small boy in an elevated car attracted the attention of the older passengers.

He was a very small boy, not more than two and one-half years old, and still in dresses. The seats in the car were all taken, and the small boy stood up with his mother.

There came into the car over one of the blinds a slender sunbeam which fell diagonally downward across the little fellow's dress, and when his eye fell upon this he reached down and carefully closed his hand over it and then raised his hand to his face and opened his fingers. But there wasn't any sunbeam there.

The passengers who saw this were as much interested in it all, in their way, as the small boy was in his, and presently they saw him try it again. Looking down he saw the sunbeam still there, just where it had been before when he had tried to grasp it, and he made the effort again.

Reaching down he closed his fingers around it once more, and once more he raised his hand and opened it and looked inside for the sunbeam, once more to find—nothing there.

Then taller buildings cut off the ray, and the small boy's mind was diverted into some other channel.—*New York Sun.*

Farm Raised the Mortgage.

According to Sidney Lanier, "There is more in the man than there is in the land," but sometimes the land seems to take a notion to do things unaided. For instance, the Lincoln (Nebraska) *Journal* tells this story:

A farmer who came to Buffalo County from Missouri grew discouraged because he didn't get rich the first year, and as there was a mortgage of seven hundred dollars on his farm, was about ready to throw up the whole business. But he determined to make one more effort and sowed eighty acres of wheat.

It happened to be a poor year for wheat, and the stand was not very good. Concluding that it wasn't worth harvesting, he pulled up stakes and went back to Missouri, leaving the farm to fight the mortgage all by itself. The farm was equal to the task.

The wheat ripened, fell down, and deposited the seed in the soil again. Next spring the wheat began to grow lustily. Some of the neighbors were honest enough to write about it down to the fugitive in Missouri.

He got interested enough to come back and take a look. Then he stopped and harvested his voluntary crop. He sold it for enough to pay off the mortgage and the rest of his debts, and had a tidy little surplus over, with which he moved his family back. Now he declares there is no State like Nebraska.

Up-to-Date Illustrating.

"If," says a floating paragraph, "there is a battle in Europe, Asia or Africa a hundred years hence kodak pictures of it will appear in American papers the same day, the outline being sent by ocean cable." But what is there remarkable in that? We already have papers which give us pictures of battles on the other side of the world the same day they are fought, and sometimes when they are not fought at all.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Thirty-six per cent. of the area of the State of Washington is covered with merchantable timber.

VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.

The Astonishing Performance Given by Sothern's Confederates on the Roof.

One of the peculiarities of Actor Sothern's elaborated jokes was the way in which he worked up to them. He pretended to have accidentally discovered that he possessed the gift of the born ventriloquist, and arranged an experiment on the occasion of a supper party given in his honor at a pleasant house in a London suburb. There was a foolish kind of hanger-on of Sothern's, who loved to boast of his intimacy with the famous comedian. He had often said, "I wish you would let me help you in one of your practical jokes, Mr. Sothern." Sothern humored his desire. Mr. Edgar Pemberton tells the story in his "Memoir of Sothron."

The comedy must, for my purpose, be reduced to a paragraph. You know how fond the professional ventriloquist is of talking up the chimney to an imaginary man on the roof. Sothern had arranged for his slavish confederate to mount the roof by a ladder and play the part of the voice on the roof, which he did to perfection, and Sothern's success as a ventriloquist was voted nothing short of marvelous. Supper being over, the party adjourned to another room, at which point Sothern said "Good night" to his friend above, at which cue it had been arranged that the scance should be concluded. Sothern had, however, plotted against his man, who, when he wished to descend, found that the ladder was gone. By hook or by crook the deceived confederate found his way to the chimney of the smoking room, where the supper party were settling down for a long evening. Presently a voice was heard calling down the chimney, "Sothern! Sothern! For heaven's sake come and help me! I can't get down, and it's raining like mad!" Sothern was taken aback for a moment, but only to be in ecstasies the next at the exclamations of his friends, who considered the voice only another example of Sothern's skill. "You said you could do no more, your voice was tired, and here it is stronger than ever!" Sothern, accepting the compliments of his friends, managed in a short conversation with the voice on the roof, to let his unhappy confederate understand that as soon as possible he would go out and help him down. After a time, just when Sothern was about to slip out and release his friend, his host went to the chimney and, all the more to emphasize Sothern's success, as he thought, called out "Are you still there?" This was the last straw upon the rain-drenched back of the sufferer. "Oh, go to blazes!" came the angry reply, and with it a piece of mortar that rattled in the grate, "you're a beast!"—*The People.*

England's Vagrants Vanishing.

One of the most notable documents issued in connection with poor law administration for many years is that which has just been prepared by the local government board on the subject of vagrancy in the eastern countries. For generations the tramps and casual class has been the despair of social reformers, and the hardest problem of all for poor law administrators. If we are to believe these figures, this class is now decreasing so rapidly that within a very few years it will be extinct if the present rate of decrease is maintained. The return gives the number of casuals in Norfolk and Suffolk for the four years, 1897-1900. In Norfolk the figures for the four years are 29,037, 24,128, 15,095, and last year only 9,739. In Suffolk the corresponding decrease is from 23,943 to 12,838. For the two counties the decrease is just 60 per cent. From the details of the return we gather that the decrease is general over 38 out of 39 poor law unions of East Anglia.

The most conservative defenders of things as they are will hear of the disappearance of the tramp in the country in any considerable numbers in search of employment. A few such there still are, but the great majority of casuals are the loafers and semi-criminals who deliberately prefer a vagrant life and a living upon odds and ends questionably picked up to any attempt at settled industry. It is this class which is being absorbed into industry in some way or other. At any rate, it is disappearing from our roads and casual wards, and with it is decreasing quite the most unpleasant of all the responsibilities resting upon provincial boards of guardians.—*London News.*

How She Got Satisfaction.

They occupied two $3.50 seats at the opera—those two women did.

They wore high and costly hats on their heads and an aspect of grim determination on their faces.

For the young woman in a $3.50 seat behind them had said:

"I beg your pardon, but will you please remove your hats?"

And each had answered:

"No, I will not."

When the first scene was over she asked them again, and again they answered "No!"

Then she went to the head usher and made a complaint.

"Yes," he said, "it is a hardship, madam, but I hesitate to ask them to take off their hats, for I know them, and I know they would refuse, and if I should undertake to compel them there would be a scene. But I can do better for you than that. There is a vacant seat directly in front of them. Go and take that, and I will see that you are not disturbed."

She took it.

"Keep your hats on ladies, if you choose. You will not incommoode me in the least."

Then she put on her own hat, a close imitation of a Gainsborough in its design, makeup, and general scope, and sat serenely with it on her head through all the rest of the performance.

For she was only human, and the provocation was great.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Love Makes Arms Go Round.

They were seated side by side on the parlor sofa, and there wasn't room enough between them for an argument.

"George," murmured the maid, after a blissful silence extending over a period of several minutes, "I'm afraid your arm must be very painful."

"Why do you think so, dearest?" he asked.

"Because," she coyly replied, "it seems to be out of place."

"Oh, well, never mind," said George. "It will come around all right."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Many a man has risen in the world by taking the bull by the horns.

ESTIMATING CHARACTER.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says the Divine Way Differs From the Human Way.

The American Nation Put Into the Royal Balance—"The Lord Weigheth the Spirits."

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse from a symbol of the Bible Dr. Talmage urges the adoption of an unusual mode of estimating character and shows how different is the divine way from the human way; text, Proverbs xvi, 2, "The Lord weigheth the spirits."

The subject of weights and measures is discussed among all nations, is the subject of legislation, and has much to do with the world's prosperity. A system of weights and measures was invented by Phidon, ruler of Argos, about 800 years before Christ. An ounce, a pound, a ton, were different in different lands. Henry III. decided that an ounce should be the weight of 640 dried grains of wheat from the middle of the ear. From the reign of William the Conqueror to Henry VIII. the English pound was the weight of 7680 grains of wheat. Queen Elizabeth decreed that a pound should be 7000 grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear. The piece of platinum kept at the office of the exchequer in England in an atmosphere of sixty-two degrees F. decides for all Great Britain what a pound must be. Scientific representatives from all lands met in 1869 in Paris and established international standards of weights and measures.

You all know something of avoirdupois weight, of apothecaries' weight, of troy weight. You are familiar with the different kinds of weighing machines, whether a Roman balance, which is our steelyard, or the more usual instrument consisting of a beam supported in the middle, having two basins of equal weight suspended to the extremities. Scales have been invented to weigh substances huge, like mountains, and others delicate enough to weigh infinitesimals. But in all the universe there has only been one balance that could weigh thoughts, emotions, affections, hatreds, ambitions. That balance was fashioned by an Almighty God, and is hung up for perpetual service. "The Lord weigheth the spirits."

The divine weigher puts into the balance the spirit of charity and decides how much of it really exists. It may go for nothing at all. It may be that it says to the unfortunate, "Take this and do not bother me any more." It may be an occasional impulse. It may depend upon the condition of the liver or the style of breakfast partaken of a little while before. It may be called forth by the loveliness of the solicitor. It may be expressed in spirit of rivalry, which practically says, "My neighbor has given so much; therefore I must give as much." It is accidental or occasional or spasmodic. When such a spirit of charity is put into the balance and weighed, God and men and angels look on and say there is nothing of it.

It does not weigh so much as a dram, which is only the one-eighth part of an ounce, or a scruple, which is only the twenty-fourth part of an ounce. A man may give his hundreds and thousands of dollars with such feelings and amid such circumstances, and he will get no heavenly recognition.

But into the divine scales another man's charity is placed. It starts from love of God and man. It is born in heaven. It is a lifelong characteristic. It may have a million dollars or a penury to bestow, but the manner in which that giver bestows it shows that it is a divinely implanted principle.

The one penny given may, considering the limited circumstances, attract as much angelic and heavenly attention as though the check given in charity was so large it staggered the cashier of the bank to cash it. It is not the amount given, but the spirit with which it is given. "The Lord weigheth the spirits."

Perhaps no one but God heard that good man's resolutions, but it amounted about to this: "From this present moment to my last moment on earth, God helping me, I will do all I can to make the world a purer world, a better world, a happier world." But the resolution shines out in his face, sweetens his conversation, enlarges his nature, controls his life and shows itself as plainly in the contribution of $1 as though he had the means to contribute $500,000.

When that charity is put into the royal balance, the heavens watch the weighing and invisible choirs chant from the clouds, and I catch one bar of the music—"Now abideth faith, hope, charity—these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

So also in the celestial scales is placed the spirit of faith. In most cases faith depends on whether or not the sun shines and the man had sound sleep last night, and whether the first person he meets in the morning tells him something agreeable or disagreeable. Some day the sales in his store do not amount to so much as he expected, and he goes home with enough complaints to fill the house as soon as he enters it. Another day the sales are twenty or forty per cent. larger than usual, and as he is putting the key into the door lock his family hear him whistling a tune most jubilant. He has faith that everything in his own affairs and in the affairs of church and state are tending toward better conditions until something depressing happens in his own personal experiences or under his own observation.

But there is another man who by repentance and prayer has put himself into alliance with the Almighty God. Made all right by the Saviour's grace, this man goes to work to make the world straight. He says to himself: "God lauched this world, and He never launched a failure. The Garden of Eden was a useless morass compared with what the whole world will be when it blossoms and leaves and flashes and resounds with its coming glory. God will save it anyhow, with me or without me, but I want to do my share. I have some equipment, not as much as some others, but what I have I will use. I have power to frown, and I will frown upon iniquity. I have power to smile, and I will smile encouragement upon all the struggling. I have a vocabulary not so opulent as the vocabulary of some others, but I have a storehouse of good words, and I mean to scatter them in helpfulness. I will ascribe right motives to others when it is possible. If I can say anything good about others, I will say it. If I can say nothing but evil of them, I will keep my lips shut as tight as the lips of the Sphinx, which for 3000 years has looked off upon the sands of the desert and uttered not one word about the desolation. The scheme of reconstructing this world is too great for me to manage, but I am not expected to boss this job. I have faith to believe that the plan is well laid out and will be well executed. Give me a brick and a trowel, and I will begin now to help build the wall. I am not a soloist, but I can sing 'Rock of Ages' to a sick pauper. I cannot write a great book, but I can pick a cinder out of a child's eye or a splinter from under his thumb nail. I now enlist in this army that is going to take the world for God, and I defy all the evil powers, human and satanic, to discourage me. Count me into the service. I cannot play upon a musical instrument, but I can polish a cornet or string a harp or applaud the orchestra."

All through that man's experience there runs a faith that will keep him cheerful and busy and triumphant. I like the watchword of Cromwell's "Ironsides," the men who feared nothing and dared everything, going into the battle with the shout: "The Lord of hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah!" No balance that human brain ever planned or human hand ever constructed is worthy of weighing such a spirit. Gold and precious stones are measured by the carat, which is four grains. The dealer puts the diamond or the pearl on one side of the scales and the carat on the other, and tells you the weight. But we need something more delicately constructed to weigh that wonderful quality of faith which I am glad to know will be recognized and rewarded for all time and all eternity.

The earthly weighman counterpoises on metallic balances the iron, the coal, the articles of human food, the solids of earthly merchandise, but he cannot test or announce the amount of things spiritual.

Put also into those royal scales the ambitious spirit. Every healthy man and woman has ambition. The lack of it is a sure sign of idiocy or immorality. The only question is, What shall be the style of our ambition? To stack up a stupendous fortune, to acquire a resounding name, to sweep everything we can reach into the whirlpool of our own selfishness—that is debasing, ruinous and deathful. If in such a spirit we get what we start for, we only secure gigantic discontent. No man was ever made happy by what he got. It all depends upon the spirit with which we get it and the spirit with which we keep it and the spirit with which we distribute it. Not since the world stood has there been any instance of complete happiness from the amount of accumulation. Give the man of worldly ambition sixty years of brilliant successes. He sought for renown, and the nations speak his name; he sought for affluence, and he is put to his wits' end to find out the best stocks and bonds in which he may make his investments; he is director in enough banks and trustee in enough institutions and president of enough companies to bring on paresis, of which he is now dying. The royal balances are lifted to weigh the ambition which has controlled him a lifetime. What was the worth of that ambition? How much did it yield for usefulness and heaven? Less than a scruple, less than a grain of sand, less than an atom, less than nothing. Have a funeral a mile long with carriages; let the richest robes of ecclesiastics rustle about the casket; caricature the scene by choirs which chant 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." That man's life is a failure, and if his heirs scuffle in the Surrogate's court about the incapacity of the testator to make a last will and testament it will only be a prolongation of the failure. The son, through dissipation, spent his share of the fortune before the father died, and so was cut off with a dollar; the daughter married against his will, and she is disinherited; relatives whom he could never bear the sight of will put in their claim, and after years of litigation so much of the estate as the lawyers have not appropriated to themselves will go into hands which the testator never once thought of when in his last days he bade tearful farewells to the houses and lands and government securities he could not take along with him into the sepulcher.

I do not know the intermediate chapters of the volume of that young man's life, but I know the first chapter and the last chapter. The first chapter is made of high resolve in the strength of God, and the last chapter is filled with the rewards of a noble ambition. As his obsequies pass out to the cemetery the poor will weep because they will lose their best friend.

Many in whose temporal welfare and eternal salvation he bore a part will hear of it in various places and eulogize his memory, and God will say to the ascending spirit, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." In the hour of that soul's release and enthronement there will be heavenly acclamation as in the royal balances "the Lord weigheth the spirits."

But if our character and behavior as a nation are reversed and good morals give place to loose living and God is put away from our hearts, and our schools and our homes and our people and our literature be debauched, and anarchism and atheism have full sway, and our American Sabbath becomes a Parisian Sabbath, and infamous laws get a place on our statute books, and the marriage relation becomes a joke instead of a sanctity, and the God to whom Columbus prayed to on the day of his landing from stormy seas and whom Benjamin Franklin publicly reverenced when he moved, amid derisive cries, the regular opening of the American Congress with prayer, shall in our national future be insulted and blasphemed, then it will not be long before we will need another Edward Gibbon to write the decline and fall of the United States republic, and it will not be another case of destruction by the Goths and Huns and Tartars and Tamerlanes and Attilas or foreign opposition and hate, but it will be a case of world astounding national suicide.

The wish of this sermon is to emphasize the invisible, to show that there are other balances besides those made of brass and platinum and aluminium and set in earthly storehouses; that the spirit is the most important part of us; that the scales which weigh your body are not as important as the scales which weigh your soul. Depend not too much for happiness upon the visible. Pyrrhus was king and had large dominion, but was determined to make war against the Romans, and Cineas, the friend of the king, said to him, "Sir, when you have conquered them what will you do next?" "Then Sicily is near at hand and easy to master." "And what when you have conquered Sicily?" "Then we will pass over to Africa and take Carthage, which cannot long withstand us." "When these are conquered, what will you next attempt?" "Then we will fall in upon Greece and Macedonia and recover what we have lost there." "Well, when all are subdued what fruit do you expect from all your victories?" "Then," said the king, "we will sit down and enjoy ourselves." "Sir," said Cineas, "may we not do it now? Have you not already a kingdom of your own? And he that cannot enjoy himself with a kingdom cannot with the whole world."

I say to you who love the Lord the kingdom is within you. Make more of the invisible conquests; study a peace which the world has no bushel to measure, no steelyards to weigh. As far as possible we should make our balances like to the divine balances.

What a world this will be when it is weighed after its regeneration shall have taken place! Scientists now guess at the number of tons our world weighs, and they put the Apennines and the Sierra Nevadas and Chimborazo and the Himalayas in the scales, but if weighed as to its morals at the present time in the royal balance the heaviest things would be the wars, the international hatreds, the crimes mountain high, the moral disasters that stagger the hemispheres on their way through immensity. But when the gospel has gardenized the earth, as it will yet gardenize it, and the atmosphere shall be universal balm, and the soil shall produce universal harvest and fruitage, and the last cavalry horse shall go unsaddled, and the last gun carriage unwheeled, and the last fortress turned into a museum to show nations in peace what a horrid thing war once was, then the world will be weighed, and as the opposite side of the scales lifts as though it was light as a feather the right side of the scales will come down, weighing more than all else, those tremendous values that St. Peter enumerated—faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, charity.

God forbid that it should ever be written concerning us as individuals or communities or nations, as it was written on the wall of Belshazzar's banqueting hall the hour when Daniel impeached the monarch and translated the fiery words which blanched the cheeks of the revelers and made them drop their chalices brimming with wine. "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting."

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York, (special)—Bradstreet's says "The general situation is still favorable, the primary encouraging feature being the fine outlook for the country's crops. General distribution, retarded hitherto by the backward spring, has been stimulated by warm, sunny weather.

"Reports as to quiet trade in iron and steel come from the East, where the demand for pig iron is of a hand-to-mouth character.

"The boot and shoe and allied trades note considerable activity in manufacturing lines, the Eastern shoe shipments have again exceeded the 100,000 case mark, and the total for the season is now nearly 50,000 cases ahead of last year.

"Such unanimity as to good crop reports has rarely been seen at this period of the year. Much was made in speculative grain circles of dry weather at the Northwest, but recent rains have placed that section in a favorable condition as regards the spring wheat. From the winter wheat belt reports continue optimistic, and especially favorable advices being received from Kansas.

"The feature of the week in textiles is a perceptible improvement in the tone of most cotton goods, which are in rather better demand at large Eastern markets. This, of course, does not apply to the print cloths situation, which is one of excessive stocks, curtailed production and of goods selling below cost in many instances. Export shipments of cotton goods are heavy, although new business is lighter.

"Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,796,084 bushels, against 3,084,968 bushels corrected last week, 3,698,968 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,198,319 bushels in 1899, and 4,309,133 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date wheat exports are 190,048,662 bushels, against 178,394,566 bushels last season and 209,398,175 bushels in 1898-1899.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,204,902 bushels, against 2,704,594 bushels corrected last week, 4,374,145 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,845,318 bushels in 1899, and 6,164,451 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date corn exports are 163,584,763 bushels, against 185,653,354 bushels last season and 151,379,033 bushels in 1898-1899."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, $4.50@4.75; High Grade Extra, $4.00@4.25; Minnesota bakers, $2.90@3.25.

Wheat.—New York, No. 2 red, 79@82c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 78@79c; Baltimore, 78@80½c.

Corn.—New York, No. 2, 49¼c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 47¼@48c; Baltimore, No. 2, 50@51½c.

Oats.—New York, No. 2, 33c; Philadelphia No. 2 white, 34½@35c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 33½@34c.

Rye.—New York, No. 2, 61c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58@59c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, $17.00; No. 2 timothy, $16.50; No. 3 timothy, $15.50@16.00. No. 1 clover, mixed, $15.50@16.00; No. 2 clover, mixed, $14.00@15.00; No. 1 clover, $14.50; No. 2 clover, $13.00@14.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Onions spring, per 100 bunches, 60@80c; do, new, Bermuda, per crate, $1.25@1.40; do Egyptian, per sack, $2.25@2.40; Asparagus, Norfolk, per dozen, No. 1, $1.50@2.00; do, Norfolk, per dozen, seconds, $1.00@1.25; do, Eastern Shore Md. per dozen, prime $1.25@1.50. Cabbage, Charleston and North Carolina, per crate, 65@85c; do, Norfolk, per bbl, 75@90c. Celery, Florida, per crate, $1.50@2.50. Apples, $2.00@4.25. Oranges, $2.00@3.00. Strawberries, per quart, 5@12c.

Potatoes.—We quote: White, Maryland and Pennsylvania primes, per bus, 50@55c; do, New York prime, per bus, 58@60c; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bus, 55@60c; do, new, Florida, per bbl, No. 1, $3.50@4.50; do, do, do, per bbl, No. 2, $2.00@3.00; do, do, Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, $3.50@5.00; do, do, do, per bbl, No. 2, $2.00@3.00. Sweets—Maryland and Virginia, kiln dried, per bbl, $2.25@2.50; do, North Carolina, per bbl, prime, $2.50@3.00; do, fancy bright Jerseys, per bbl, $2.50@3.00.

Beans and Peas.—We quote: New York marrow, choice hand picked, $2.30@2.35; do do medium do do, $2.20@2.25; do do pea, do do, $2.15@2.20. Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice new, $1.75@1.80. Black peas, per bushel, choice new, $1.70. Green peas, per bushel $1.25. Nearby white beans, hand picked, per bushel, $1.50@2.00. Beans, imported, per bushel, $1.90@2.00.

Butter.—Creamery, 15@19c; factory, 11@13c; imitation creamery, 13@17c; State dairy, 15@18c.

Cheese.—Fancy, large, colored, 10½c, fancy, large, white, 10¼@10½c; fancy, small, colored, 11½c; fancy, small, white, 11¼c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, 12@13c; Southern, 11@12c; Western storage, 13c.

Provisions.—The market is firm. Jobbing prices: Bulk shoulders, 8@8¼c; do short ribs, 9½c; do clear sides, 9½c; bacon rib sides, 10c; do clear sides, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 9c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts, 11¼c; sugar cured shoulders, 9c. Hams—Small, 11½c; large, 11c; smoked skinned hams, 12½c; picnic hams, 8¼c. Lard—Best refined, pure, in tierces, 9¼c; in tubs, 9½c per lb. Mess Pork, per bbl, $16.00.

Hides.—Quote: Green salted, 5½c; do do, damaged, 6c; do do, Southern, 6¼c; green, 6c; do, damaged, 5½c; dry flint, 13c; do do, damaged, 11c; dry salted, 11c; do do, damaged, 10@10½c; dry calf, 10c; dry glue, 6½c. Bull hides, per lb, green, 5½@6c; do do, per lb, green salted, 6c. Goatskins, 15@25c. Calfskins, green salted, 60@80c. Sheepskins, 60@75c. Spring lambskins, 30@40c.

Live Poultry.—Market is steady. Quote: Hens, 10c; old roosters, each, 25@30c; spring chickens, 18@25c; winter do, 2 to 2½lbs, 16@18c. Ducks, 8@9c. Geese, apiece, 30@40c.

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa.—Cattle steady; extra, $5.70@5.85; prime, $5.50@5.65; good, $5.30@5.40. Hogs lower; prime heavies and best mediums, $5.92½@5.95; heavy Yorkers, $5.90@5.92½; light do, $5.85@5.90; pigs, $5.75@5.85; skips, $4.75@5.25; roughs, $4.00@5.50. Sheep slow; best wethers, $4.35@4.40.

Chicago, Ill.—Cattle—Steers active; good to prime steers, $5.30@6.00; poor to medium, $4.20@5.20; cows, $2.50@4.70; heifers, $2.90@4.90; calves active, $4.25@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.40.

Congress has Imperial Power.

The Supreme Court of the United States Monday decided that Porto Rico is not foreign territory, and in the same breath declared it to be constitutional for Congress to pass laws discriminating against the island. This much is certain about the opinion of the tribunal. The rest of the decision is far from clear to even the trained legal mind, and it will require a study of the document paragraph by paragraph and line by line, before a clear understanding of the conclusions of the Court on the various points involved can be reached.

The court holds, certainly, that "the Constitution follows the flag," but on the heels of this admission comes the contention that tariff duties may be placed on goods brought into the United States proper from the island, provided that duty be levied by special act of Congress.

The opinion of the Court was summed up very tersely, if somewhat roughly, by a leading lawyer who, after listening to the ruling, observed dryly: "The verdict is that the Constitution follows the flag, but that it doesn't do any good."

One of the most interesting phases of our colonial policy which the decision settles is that of the extent of citizenship of the inhabitants of Porto Rico. They now occupy exactly the same status as those citizens of Territories which lie wholly within the continental boundaries of this country, and by moving into a State and residing there the legal time fixed by the laws of that State may vote at any election held therein, and participate in the choice of all officers, Federal, State and municipal, without having once taken out naturalization papers.

Pittsburg Ripper Sustained.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court Monday announced a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Pittsburg "ripper" bill, which overturns the municipal governments of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton. The Court was divided on the question, four Justices affirming the validity of the act, while the remaining three joined in a vigorous dissenting opinion.

Justice Mitchell prepared the sustaining decision, in which Justices Fell, Brown and Potter concurred. Justice Dean wrote the dissenting opinion, in which he was joined by Chief Justice McCollum and Justice Mestrezat.

In substance, the majority of the Court holds that municipalities are agents of the State, and their functions of self-government are derived from the Legislature, which has power to change, abridge or even abolish them. Therefore, that although the act may deprive the people of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton of rights of self-government commonly supposed to be guaranteed by the Constitution, and may impose hardship and unfortunate conditions upon the public, the Court has no power to interfere. The subject is held to be entirely a legislative, and not a constitutional, question.

To this view the dissenting Justices record a flatly contradictory opinion. Without taking up technical points, the minority declare that the act is clearly in violation of the Constitution which prohibits special legislation regulating the government of cities. It is designated as a usurpation of power by the Legislature, and a breach of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. The dissenting opinion expresses grave fear of the outcome of such factional or partisan legislation.

THE "LAST LEGISLATURE" our experience has been in Pennsylvania was always the "worst one." The present session promises to cap the climax by a large majority, and make a record in general worthlessness, partisan meanness and neglect of public duty. It appears to be poorly officered in both branches, and there have been frequent complaints of doctoring the roll calls on important questions with a close vote. This sounds the depths of legislative knavery. If the records are mutilated, what reliance can be placed on anything attempted? The trouble with the legislature has been to find pretexts to remain in session until the supreme court decides the ripper law, when, if the law is sustained, there will be curative legislation that may take time and in its turn be appealed to the courts. It is not expected the Legislature will reach a final adjournment before July, making it the longest session with the least work accomplished in the State's history. This is a bad record for the Quayites controlling both branches. Two years ago, with that faction in a minority and under control, the Legislature adjourned on April 20.

UNDER THE PRESENT PRACTICE of the House of Representatives, if not under its rules, the Speaker and the Chief Clerk are he whole House. They determine its action. However questionable the record they make, it is not to be questioned. By the ruling of the Speaker, it is final.

There is no doubt that the motion to lay on the table the resolution fixing the date of adjournment was defeated in the House. All those who kept tally on the roll call agree as to this. Then the Speaker and the Clerk started in to "compute" the vote and by intimidation and persuasion induced dependent members to change to the side they intended to prevail. After a lapse of considerable time, in which it was apparent what they were doing, they announced that the motion had been carried by a majority of one.

It is possible that a sufficient number of changes were made by members present to give this majority, but there is no evidence of it, and some evidence to the contrary. There was no attempt to verify the roll call, and the correspondents, who had kept their own tally, were denied access to the official record. It was simply a fraudulent return, that would not bear examination.

This is not the first instance of the kind. Repeatedly members who were absent from Harrisburg have been recorded as voting for ring measures, and the Speaker has denied the right to have the false record corrected. Those whom he serves are utterly reckless in the measures they press for passage, and if they cannot pass them by parliamentary means they do not hesitate at fraud.

SENATOR RICE EVOLVED a happy thought when he moved that the Legislature adjourn till October. If they had to wait around, he suggested, they might as well take plenty of time.

Though the Senate did not accept the idea, no counter proposal was made to avoid the dilatory policy that has brought the Legislature into contempt. Senator Rice simply expressed what all his associates know, that they are held at Harrisburg to serve the purposes of the machine managers. Their business might have been dispatched long ago; it might now be dispatched in a very short time if the majority were willing. It is not the interests of the Commonwealth but the interest of the party organization that keep them in profitless session. The Commonwealth would be safer and they could themselves retain more self-respect if they would go home.

The majority leaders will not admit that they are waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court on the ripper act. If it is not that, what are they waiting for? Are there any more city governments or courts to be stolen, any more property to be given away, any more convicts to be released from jail?

There is much important business for the Legislature to do, but it is not doing it. That is not the reason for the long session. If the majority cannot resume their manhood and the control of their own duties, they could do the State no better service than by taking a long recess. That might give them an opportunity to learn what their constituents think of them.

CONSIGNMENT OF SAMPLE CLOTHING AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

This is what we read on a telegram from one of the best N. Y. clothing manufacturers. This firm, being through with their Spring and Summer samples, were very anxious to dispose of them. They sent out many similar telegrams, but as we were first to respond we were given first chance, but our offer was not accepted until a special trip to New York was made.

These suits are far better than any regular productions, as samples, one's best specimens, always are. There are a trifle over 300 Men's and Youths' Suits---better than most, equaled by few and inferior to none.

Every man can have an exclusive pattern. He will see no one wear a suit like his.

As this clothing was bought at one-half wholesale price we will sell it at one-half regular retail price. When we get a bargain we always give you the benefit of it.

If you want an $18 suit we can save you $9; on a $15 Suit $7.50; on a $12 Suit $6; on a $10 Suit $5; on a $7.50 Suit $3.75.

These are prices you can never hope to equal, prices less than regular wholesale price.

Don't buy at other stores until you look over my suits. We will not insist on you buying. No need of that after you see the goods.

Sim, the Clothier,

Reynold's Bank B'ld'g,

Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Swartz's Weekly Reminder.

CANNED GOODS.

Fairly good sugar corn, 7c.
A very good corn at 8c, 2 for 15.
An extra good corn at 10c.
A GOOD PIE PEACH at 5c.
Tomatoes 8, 9 and the highest grade at 10c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Largest black Prunes that grow, per lb., 10c.
Fine Peaches, per lb., 10c.
NICE RAISINS, NOT THE BLUE KIND, 8c lb.
FINE LIMA BEANS, 9c lb., 3 lbs., 25c.
Soup Beans, 6c lb.
Green peas, 4c lb.
Rice, 7c lb., 3 lbs. 20c.
Pickles, ready for the table, 6c per doz.
Good corn starch, not the cheapest grade, 5c.
1 lb. pack Arm & Hammer soda, 8c.
Swartz's Baking Powder, lb. can, 10c.
Royal Baking powder, ½ lb. can, 25c.
Banner lye, 10c, 6 boxes for 55c.
10 ounce-cake good laundry soap, 2 for 5c; 25c per dozen.

S. M. Swartz,

TUSSEYVILLE.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Charles Thomas Delcher, the fattest boy on earth, celebrated his fifteenth birthday anniversary at Catasauqua last Thursday. One of the incidents of the day was the formal "weighing-in" ceremony, at which the young giant tipped the scales at 315 pounds.

Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This liniment is for sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

RULE ON HEIRS.—

Pennsylvania, Centre County, SS.

{SEAL} I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte, the 29th day of April, A. D., 1901, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of David D. Shope, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August at 2 o'clock p. m., next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans Court

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1901.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, SS:

{SEAL} I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans Court held at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1901, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Harter, deceased, to come into Court the fourth Monday of August at 2 o'clock p. m., next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans Court,

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1901.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, SS:

{SEAL} I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans Court held at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1901, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Boezer, Sr., deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August at 2 o'clock p. m., next, to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans Court.

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1901.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his house and lot on Main Street, Centre Hall, for sale. The property is very desirably located and will make a pleasant home. For further particulars address, J. H. KRUMBINE,
may16-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of W. S. Hettinger, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ANNA BELL HETTINGER,
2*apr6t Executrix, Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Barger, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. J. BARGER, Adm'r.
apr18-6t Beech, Pa.

Potters Mills.

Most everyone in town is gathering up pennies for Sam Dock's show.

Mrs. Emory Shires and little daughter, Ruth, of Roaring Springs, are visiting friends in this place.

Rev. Schuyler delivered a very able sermon Sunday afternoon to a well filled house.

Edward Allison put his new saw mill into operation on Monday.

Mr. H. P. Sankey's funeral was largely attended Saturday.

James Palmer, who is on the sick list, is not improving.

Decoration Day services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 30 o'clock at Sprucetown. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Haven and a prominent lawyer of Bellefonte. Good vocal music will also be rendered.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 26, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.16 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.28 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.33 a. m., (10.58 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 02	6 50	Millmont	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 09
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 56	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m, 1.35 5.20 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.08 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 13	7 03	....Snydertown....	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	....Clintondale....	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	...Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	....Mackeyville....	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	..MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25	7 55	
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50	†7 21	
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30	*6 55	
8 29	7 09		.....PHILA.....	†8 36	*11 36	
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)			
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	†4 30	†9 00	
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD. 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‖Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

THE CENTRE REPORTER---SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. LXXIV. CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 30, 1901. NO. 21.

A CLEAN SWEEP

We will sell every piece of furniture in our store at a sacrifice rather than remove it to our proposed new store room. YOUR PRICES ARE OUR PRICES if they are at all reasonable.

Smith Brothers, : Furniture Dealers, : Spring Mills, Penn'a.

HENNEY'S . . . . .
CARRIAGE WORKS.
CENTRE HALL.

We are prepared to do all kinds of general repairing in the blacksmithing line at very reasonable rates.

Woodworking, both repairing and new work, is receiving attention. The work is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Special Attention

is given to the SETTING OF TIRE. We hold trade to-day that has patronized this establishment continuously for many years, because of the correctness of the work done.

A Share of the Public Patronage is solicited.

W. A. HENNEY.

A Hopeless Love.

"Tomorrow!"

There was so much incredulous, passionate pain in the man's voice that even haughty Lenore Glenco turned a little pale; yet other men—prouder men—who had conquered fortune and wrung laurels from the reluctant hand of fame, had bent as low before her beauty and her power as did this struggling artist, this stranger whom her father had employed to paint her in all her languid loveliness.

"Tomorrow!" he said once more with working lips. "I did not know it—I did not dream it. Tomorrow."

"You seem very much surprised, Herr Grisworld," she said slowly in chill, musical accents. "Yet I fancy most of the people who have heard of me know that on the morrow I become a bride. I am glad the portrait is finished; I could not give another sitting, and I wished my father to have this reminder of me. You have made of it a marvelous likeness, albeit a trifle flattering. I will send my father to you and now will bid you farewell."

She allowed the velvet to fall and hide the portrait and with a slight inclination of her stately, sunny head turned away.

But she had not gone half a dozen steps when the young man darted before her and flung himself on his knees at her feet, lifting a face as white as sea foam to the light that came redly in from the western window.

"Oh, do not leave me so! I know my presumption, my madness, but listen; let me say it once in words—I have told you in a hundred ways unreproved—I love you—I love you!"

The eyes of the beautiful girl fairly flashed, then grew cruelly cold and hard as blue steel.

"Unreproved!" she said haughtily. "Do you know why, sir painter? Because we do not reprove what we do not deign to notice. What madness has made you forget that I am the daughter of Baron Glenco, the affianced of the Marquis Le Noir, while you—you have been employed by my father to but paint me, as you have done? Rise, Herr Griswold, or at least suffer me to pass."

"Oh, for the love of pity, leave with me but a touch of your hand—but a single word!" he prayed. "I know how true it all is that you have said, but I am mad—mad! And tomorrow you become a bride! Oh, bend to me once. Lay your hand even on my hair, and I will forever bless you! I am dying of my love!"

But the woman before him, held there by the hands fastened in her velvet dress, did not soften, did not bend. Instead a slow, angry, haughty color flushed her flawless face.

"You are mad!" she said coldly, scornfully, drawing her robes from his tremulous hands and erecting her golden head with a more than human pride. "I bend to you! I lay my hand in yours! Let me again remind you I am a noble's daughter, and royal blood is in my veins. You have surely forgotten that I am not a peasant, to whom your love would be welcome and your emotion a compliment."

"Hear me! Say one kindly word to prove that you are human and can feel for me, as even a queen might feel for one who loved her without hope! Because the same God created us! Spare me your scorn!" he prayed agonizedly.

But she drew beyond the reach of his outstretched hands, turned in the warm sunset glow and went, slowly, languidly, proudly, leaving him there alone in the magnificent light of the dying day prone, as he had flung himself, face downward, on the polished oaken floor, quivering, shuddering, stricken unto death almost by the scorn she had flung from her eyes upon him.

"Has the brush of the artist done you justice?" asked the marquis fondly. "Nay, I know it has not! An inspiration would have to come for that—the divine inspiration of a more than human love."

A few moments the lovers paused in

(Continued on other side.)

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY.

FOREMAN & FLORAY

(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker,)

—DEALERS IN—

Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a share of your patronage.

JULIAN A. FLEMING,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Agent for the
Johnston Harvester Co's
full line of
Harvesting Machines.
SELF BINDERS,
MOWERS,
RAKES, ETC.
Repairing Binders a Specialty.
I have had a practical experience for a period of eighteen years with farm and other machinery and I feel that money can be saved to many farmers by having their old machines looked over and repaired by a practical man.

ROOFING SLATE.

ED. F FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	50
New Oats	30
Barley	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Potatoes	45
Side Meat	07
Shoulder	8
Ham	12

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	70
Corn	45
Oats	30
Rye	45
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	45
Shelled Corn	50
Rye	40
Oats, new	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	55
Eggs	10
Butter	16

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	12	Side	7
Butter	14	Tallow	3
Lard	8	Hides	5
Chickens	7	Apples	55
Pork	6¼	Dried Apples	4¼
Beef	6	Potatoes	45
Ham	12	Onion sets	
Shoulder	8	Large Onions	60

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Member," by S. H. Deitzel, Ph. D., the author, Cavetown, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Groh, formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUCATION and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
266m Lexington, Ky.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid.
Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Save your good money by saving your good wife.

Save your good wife's back by Patronizing the Laundry.

Goods shipped Wednesday; Delivered Friday and Saturday.

TED BAILEY, Agent,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Spring Mills, Pa.

P. V. S. STORE.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction and confidence that we approach you on the Footwear question this season because after months of labor in buying, we have secured the choicest stock of . . . . .

Men's and Ladies', Boys' and Misses' and Children's Shoes

we have ever been able to show our patrons. The styles were never more attractive and the workmanship was never better. Our new spring Footwear is arranged for your inspection. We will be pleased to receive a call from you.

C. A. KRAPE.

CENTRE HALL

CARRIAGE ♦ WORKS.

We manufacture all grades of Buggy Tops, Cushions and Fullbacks, with or without springs.

Old Tops and Cushions repaired at very reasonable prices.

Woodwork and Repainting

is given prompt and special attention. Our prices are as low as the lowest and the work is done with first-class stock and by good mechanics. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a chance to estimate on your job before placing your order elsewhere.

J. T. LEE,

Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

ou will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

OHN S. AUMAN,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

lsbury Flour and

John S. Auman Brand

are the best on the market.

AN,

SHORTS,

CHOP &

MIDDLINGS

always on hand.

stom chopping done at all times.

also keep Salt on hand at all times grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also um's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food. new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

Livery . . . .

. . . . D. A. BOOZER

entre Hall, Pa. - - -

New Spring Stock

A fine line of Men's Shoes; price, $3.50.

A nice line of Ladies' Shoes from $1.25 to $3.00.

Come and examine our line of Trunks & Men's Dress Suit Cases.

An elegant stock of Men's Shirts for summer from 50 to 75 cts.

A good line of Fancy Silks for Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under the Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure Catarrh by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of Catarrh, has at last perfected a treatment which when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures catarrh, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science; that actually reaches the affected parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "Snuffles the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure," and is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

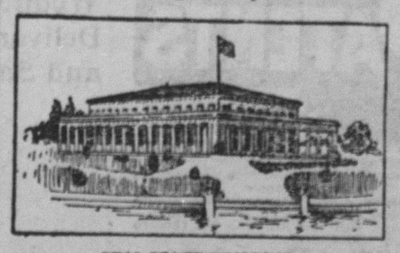
"Snuffles" is the only perfect catarrh cure ever made, and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently and is also wonderfully quick to relieve hay fever or cold in the head.

Catarrh when neglected often leads to consumption—"Snuffles" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure catarrh in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "Snuffles" the "Guaranteed Catarrh Cure."

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of one dollar. Address, Dept. B734, Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

The Ohio Building.

The Ohio State building has a prominent place at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo next summer. The design is plain Grecian



OHIO STATE BUILDING.

Doric, the beauty of which lies mainly in its classic proportions and commanding position. It is designed exclusively for social purposes and will be the rendezvous of Ohio visitors to the Exposition.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Many times after purchasing goods for a dress or shirt waist you are not pleased with the selection.

We are here to show you a pretty line of Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, Shambrias and Ginghams, which cannot fail to please you. Also any and everything in Notions.

Ready-made Wrappers & Corset Covers—just the fit.

☞ In connection with the mercantile business we have opened an Ice Cream Parlor—open Wednesday and Saturday evenings of each week during the season.

The Long Store Company,

Spring Mills, Pa.

Opposite Spring Mills Hotel.

Solid Oak Extension Table, $5.50.

Woven Bed Springs, $1.65.

Weber's Improved Flour Heater, $6.00.

The Cheapest Place to buy Furniture in Centre County.

SARAH E. WEBER,

Boalsburg, Penn'a.

1901

started in with the largest and grandest display of

FURNITURE

that was ever brought to town. Also a large stock of

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Curtain Poles,

Rollers, &c., &c.,

and it is going out by wagon and by railroad. It is impossible to enumerate what we have in stock. It will show for itself. This is why it goes so fast. The price is down at the foot of it all. Before buying elsewhere give me a call.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,

CENTRE HALL.

W. A. SANDOE, AUCTIONEER,

Centre Hall, Pa.

is open for engagements at all times. The best prices can be obtained only when the best auctioneers are employed. Twenty years' experience in the business. Terms reasonable.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,

Farmers Mill's, Pa.

AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER.

I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial.

mar 21-1 yr

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes.

W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.

Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jul00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker

FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office-north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.

All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA.

Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office: 1 Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

G. L. OWENS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TYRONE, PA.

Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 00

J. F. GARTHOFF, Justice of the Peace, Practical Surveyor, and Conveyancer, COBURN, PA.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, J. W. Runkle, Manager.

Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

OLD FORT HOTEL,

S. B. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished

Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

HOTEL HAAG,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.

Rates $1.00 per day.

East Bishop Street.

F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.

New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.

First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.

Free bus to and from all trains.

Excellent livery attached.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores. Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents.

J. S. MEYER, Penn Hall, Pa.,

breeder and shipper of

Barred and Buff Plymouth Rock, S. S. Hamburgs and S. C. and W. B. Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Orders for eggs will be filled with fresh, fertile eggs, and from the same yards that I breed from for my own use. All eggs will be packed for shipping in light baskets, to carry any distance in safety.

PRICE OF EGGS—$1 for 15; $1.75 for 30; $2.50 for 45.

PRICE OF STOCK.—Single stock birds from $1 to $4; Pairs, $2 to $3.75; Trios, $2.75 to $1.

☞ Send all money for stock and eggs with your order, either by Post Office or Express Money Order. Be sure to write both your name and address plainly on all orders.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
May 30, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Spring Mills.

Sam Dock's show was poorly attended on account of the rainy weather.

Frank Maize, one of the firm of J. B. Maize Sons, of Lemont, who are doing an extensive business in tomb stones and monuments, was in town Monday setting up some work in the different cemeteries.

Rev. Kuntz's wife has been on the sick list for the past week.

T. M. Gramley, who had been on the sick list for a few days, is able to be around again.

Em'l Smith and wife, of Potters Mills, stopped a few hours with his brother in this place. They were on their way home from Woodward where they had been visiting.

J. Wells Evans, of George's Valley, who resides on the Runkle farm which he recently bought, is making some extensive improvements on the property. Mr. Evans believes in keeping everything in good order.

George Mowery, the lumberman, expects to take a hack load of people to Lewistown on next Friday to see Buffalo Bill's wild west show.

Dr. Braucht is sporting a fine pacing horse. The Dr. is a lover of good horse flesh.

How are we to destroy and remove the pest of caterpillars with which we are cursed with at present?—that is the question. They are here in myriads like the plague of Egypt. Our apple and peach trees are literally enveloped in their gauzy habitations, and unless we have a remedy for their destruction, and that too without any further delay, fruit in this valley will be removed from the small end of the cornucopia—if at all. The only remedy suggested so far is to burn them with coal oil or remove the nests. The former damages the trees, while the latter is an unsatisfactory and slow process. Is there no drug or exterminator to destroy the pests and yet do no damage to the trees?

The chicken pox, which has been quite prevalent here among our little folks for several weeks, appears to be on the wane. Of course the disorder never assumes a very violent form.

Ambrose Gentzel has the foundation walls for his new residence, located in the Avenue, about finished. Carpenters will commence operations on the wood work in a day or two.

Last week John F. Heckman, one of our venerable fishermen, caught a trout measuring sixteen inches in length in Penn's Creek at the mill dam. This was quite a prize, as trout are very rarely caught in that locality.

Edwin Ruhl, the popular village landlord, has been indisposed for several days and unable to attend to business. The duties of the hotel devolved upon his brother, Will, a young man of considerable executive ability. The register of the hotel proves that Mr. Ruhl is doing quite a large business.

Children's Day in the M. E. church of our village is set for the 14th prox. The committee of arrangements are making unusual exertions to make these services the par-excellence of any previous efforts. The organ will be in charge of that highly accomplished artist, Miss Ida Condo, which of course assures music of a very high order. The program will consist of singing, recitations, dialogues, addresses, etc.

The committee having charge of the services for Memorial Day are using every effort to make the occasion impressive and of a highly interesting character. The Spring Mills Castle K. G. E. will assist the Millheim Castle in decorating their honored dead, after which they will return with the Spring Mills Sir Knights and participate in the exercises here. The parade promises to be quite imposing and will form on the "hill," opposite the establishment of C. P. Long, at 5 p. m. Quite a large number of citizens have signified their intention of being in line. The assemblage will be addressed by Dr. D. M. Wolf, Victor Royer and others. All places of business will be closed from 5 o'clock until 7 p. m.

John Smith & Bro. have the foundation walls for their new store and ware rooms well advanced. The building will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The firm expect to occupy it by July 15th.

The potato bug appears Phoenix like to be rising from its own ashes. On reaching the surface it is as lively as ever and seems to be ready to attack its favorite plant with all its old time vigor. Between the potato bug and caterpillar we are having a "jolly" time—its almost like being placed between the devil and the big blue sea.

Coburn.

Miss Kate Meyer, of Green Burr, an experienced dressmaker, is at present in this place doing work for some of our ladies.

James B. Wagner, of Poe Mills, was summoned home by the death of one of his brothers, who was staying with his parents near Tusseyville.

R. F. Vonada and others have purchased the stock and a handsome wagon of a Mr. Derr, of Lewisburg, and will carry on the business of wholesale confectionery. Success to the new enterprise.

Miss Bessie, daughter of landlord S. R. King, was suffering from an attack of pneumonia several days last week, but at this writing she is able to be about again.

Mr. Dunmeyer, of Kutztown, shipped a carload of cattle from this station on Tuesday morning.

T. A. Hosterman has the masons at work on the foundation for his new house at Mandaville. J. D. Platt has the contract.

James A. Kooney and wife, of Glen Iron, are at present visiting at the home of their son, J. E. Kooney, at this place.

Quarterly conference was held in the U. Ev. church of this place last Sunday, conducted by Rev. Reamer, P. E., of Lewisburg.

The band expects to participate in the exercises at Millheim this, Thursday, afternoon. In consequence thereof they practiced every evening this week.

Emanuel Bowersox, of Bellefonte, is in this section taking orders for choice nursery stock.

The Coburn cornet band will hold a festival at this place on Saturday evening, June 8. This will be the first festival of the season.

W. H. Meyer and wife and Mrs. Edward A. Meyer, of Centre Hall, were visiting friends in this place Monday.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 3 to 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, on June 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, good to return until June 10, inclusive, at rate of a single fare for the round trip. For specific rates, apply to local ticket agents. 23m2t.

Pennsylvania Railroad Low-Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-Conducted Tour to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast, leaving New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg by special train of Pullman Sleeping, Dining and Observation cars, July 8, will not be confined to delegates to the Epworth League Convention, which will be held in San Francisco from July 18 to 21, but will be run for the benefit of all who desire to visit California and the Canadian Northwest during the Summer season. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Jose, Portland, Seattle, Banff Hot Springs, St. Paul, and other interesting points en route.

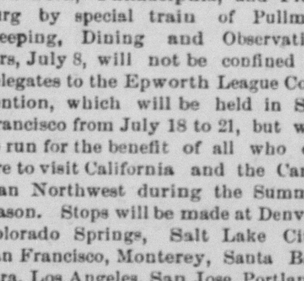
The round-trip rate from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, $188.50, covers transportation, double Pullman berth, and meals in dining car; two persons in a berth, each, $168.50. Rates from Pittsburg, $5.00 less.

The tour will cover a period of thirty days.

Persons desiring, may return independently from San Francisco by various routes at proportionately low rates.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 23 m 2t.

A. P. LUSE & SON,
CENTRE HALL, PA.



FLOORING, SIDING,
CEILING, SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, LATH, SHINGLES.

We also keep on hand

MILL . . HALL . . BRICK
and
CEDAR SHINGLES.

We have just received a car load of 140,000 of these shingles.

A. P. LUSE & SON.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco.

On account of the Fifth International Convention of the Epworth League, to be held in San Francisco July 18 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, July 4 to 12, from all stations on its line, excursion tickets to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. For specific information regarding rates, routes, and conditions of tickets apply to ticket agents. 23 m. 2 t.

Reduced Rates to Cincinnatti.

On account of the Convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, to be held in Cincinnati July 6 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell July 4 to 6, from all stations on its line, excursion tickets to Cincinnati at one fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be good for return passage, leaving Cincinnati not earlier than July 14. For specific rates and full information, apply to ticket agents. 23 m. 2 t.

A German soldier at Pekin charged past an American sentry, who fired, wounding another German near the legation, a quarter of a mile away.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

It Makes Restful Sleep.

Sleeplessness almost invariably accompanies constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to induce sleep by opiates is a serious mistake, for the brain is only benumbed and the body suffers. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its soothing effect on the nerves and on the stomach and bowels.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 3

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

THE HOME GOLD CURE.

An Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No weakening of the nerves; a pleasant and positive cure for the liquor habit.—It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not a weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "Home Gold Cure" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

Wives cure your husbands!! Children cure your fathers!! This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "cure" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued drinking of their own free will. Do not wait. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "Home Gold Cure" is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing $25 to $50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of one dollar. Address Dept. B734 Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Order . . Fruit.

The Fruit Season is approaching.

George R. Meese,
Colyer, Pa.,

Grows all kinds of Fruit and Berries that can be matured in this latitude.

STRAWBERRIES

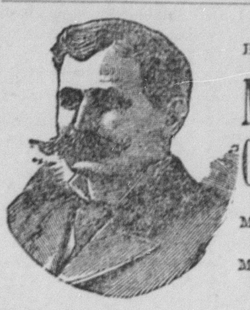
will soon be ready to pick. These berries are choice varieties, and will come to you Fresh form the stalks. Orders will be received over the Commercial Telephone, or by Mail.

Why buy Foreign Fruit When you can get better Home Grown Fruit. Consult your home producer.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25 cents. For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Business Stand for Sale.

W. W. Boob, of Centre Hall, offers for sale his private residence, business place, and established retail carriage and wagon hardware trade. This is a first-class stand for any one wanting to carry a general line of hardware in addition to the above. The established trade in bicycles, plumbing supplies, etc., will be included in the deal. The location is the best to be had in the town. Satisfactory reason will be given for selling. This will be a good opportunity for a hustler who will act quick.



To Repair Broken Articles use
Major's Cement
Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

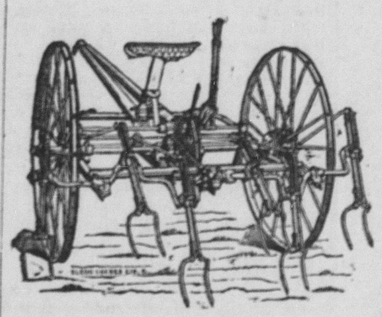
DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: "I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

DON'T TRUST TO BLIND LUCK!

A Few Moments of Investigation With Your Eyes Wide Open Will Save You Many Moments of Regret. . . . .

See me and let me explain the good features of the Osborne Farm Tools before you buy any other kind. Also see my line of



Vulcan and Syracuse PLOWS, Land Rollers, Crown Drills, Cultivators, and 18 Tooth Lined Perry Harrows at $9.00 each. Can also furnish Sections for all makes of Binders and Mowers at 5 cts. each by the box. Repairs for different makes of Plows, &c., also furnished.

For full particulars address or call on

IRA C. KORMAN,
Oak Hall Station, Centre Co., Pa.

Here we are again with a full line of Spring goods. A full line of

LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LAWNS
AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
HATS, CAPS, ETC.

In fact we have everything you can usually find in a country store.

We also sell Scull's Golden Blend Coffee at 2 lbs. for 25 cents.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, . . . Pa

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

The Pilgrim For June.

The Pilgrim for June opens with a timely article on that most characteristic of American summer resorts, Atlantic City, by Julian Hawthorne, who in that connection makes a plea for a greater proportion of out-door life in the routine of the hard-working American. This note finds echo elsewhere in the Pilgrim in a suggestive article on "Neighborhood Golf Clubs," in a brilliantly illustrated article on "Formal Gardening" by Prof. Wilhelm Miller of Cornell, and in the editorials.

Sam Dock's show Monday night was well watered and no doubt has sprouted by this time.

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Everybody is talking about those lovely Jardinieres and Flower Pots of all sizes in gilt and red in our window.

Crash Hats for men and boys are going fast, because they are neat, cool and durable.

Lawn Mowers

If you are thinking of buying a Lawn Mower, come and see us before buying. We can and will save you dollars.

We have wire cloth Sprinkling Hose, Window Screens and Poultry Netting.

Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts and Fancy Dress Goods are in great demand and we have them at prices to suit the buyer.

Style, quality and low price is what makes the RICHARDSON SHOES sell so rapidly.

Remember we always pay the highest prices for country produce.

Meyer & Musser.

M. FAUBLE & SON. . . . . .

We will

Duplicate for one-third less money any clothing shown in any store in Bellefonte.

We will

show you three times the assortment that others show. You will be sure to find just what you want in our big stock.

We will

Sell nothing but good, honest clothing. They fit as you would have them fit. They keep their shape as good clothing should. They have the style and character of high class merchant tailor work.

We will do just what we say--

Duplicate for one-third less money, any suit or suits shown you in any store in Bellefonte. Try us, see if we don't. This saving ought to interest you enough to prompt an investigation.

SHOES. . . . . SHOES.

We are doing a big shoe business. Customers seem to be more than pleased with our shoe store. One told us this week that the saving was greater than we claimed—a great deal more than he expected. We guess it must be true. We want ours to be the best Men's and Boys' Shoe store in Bellefonte. We think it is. We believe you will agree with us.

Come, see.

M. FAUBLE & SON. . . . . .

GARDEN AND FARM

PROPER FERTILIZER FOR TURNIPS.

It is said that for some soils barnyard manure to which a little superphosphate has been added seems to be a very desirable fertilizer for turnips. This is undoubtedly true of soils of mineral origin which have previously been subjected to careless farming.

HAVE GOOD PASTURES FOR STOCK.

The farmer who is not willing to increase his crops and improve in his system of farming should not purchase pure-bred stock, as it will not pay to transfer a good animal from a luxuriant pasture to a barren farm. Good breeds demand the best of pastures and care in feeding, but they not only pay for the better treatment but also give a profit.

BEES HATCHING HENS' EGGS.

An Illinois beekeeper has contrived a plan of hatching chicks by placing the eggs on top of the brood nest, directly over the cluster of bees, of his bee hives. Out of one hundred fertile eggs he claims every one hatched a good strong chick. At first thought this may seem a little startling, but the plan no doubt is feasible, when we consider that the normal temperature of a beehive is 100 degrees, which is nearly the right temperature required to incubate eggs. The time required to produce a worker bee from the egg is twenty-one days, the same as that of a chick.

This certainly promises to be a step in advance. There can be no risk of roasting the eggs, as is often the case with an incubator, and on the other hand the danger of the eggs being deserted by freaky hens will be done away with, but we must not forget that bees are sometimes freaky, too. A beehive would probably accommodate in the neighborhood of four dozen eggs at one time.—F. G. Honnon in *New England Homestead.*

THE CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

The seeds may be started in a hot bed for early crops the plants to be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, which is when they are about five or six inches high. When started in the open land a sheltered place should be selected. The best method for transplanting is this, to plant in trenches which are dug about one and one-half feet deep, one foot wide and the bottom filled six or eight inches with well rotted manure. This should be covered with good soil well mixed with manure to a depth of about three inches and trodden down slightly to make it more compact, after this there should be two or three inches of good soil added to set the plants. The plants after being taken from seed bed and succors removed should be set six to eight inches apart in rows. The trenches in drills should be three feet apart. Draw the earth around the plants as they advance in growth but leave the top until the final soiling. This earthing should be kept dry; an occasional application of salt will improve the quality. The soil should be kept loose around the plants and liquid manure frequently added; from the middle of August to the middle of September being the most favorable time for growing it. A moderate or light frost will not hurt celery, but whenever a heavy frost is anticipated it should be looked after; it is best however to leave it out as long as possible. About four or five weeks before celery is wanted for table use, the stalks should be blanched by covering with soil so as to entirely exclude the light. This operation consists in banking up the plants with earth on each side nearly or quite to the top. When celery is to be sent to market late in fall or early in winter it is generally stored in trenches.—*The Epitomist.*

PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The elaborate pig feeding experiments conducted at Caine under the auspices of the Agricultural Committee of the Wilts County Council have served to bring out in striking fashion the materials and mixtures that constitute the most effective and profitable feed for pigs. The influences of the different rations were measured and compared by all conceivable standards, and farmers aiming at the profitable production of good bacon pigs can scarcely be wrong in applying the lessons of these experiments in their piggeries. On a general estimate of the results the most effective and remunerative ration was that composed of maize meal, potatoes and separated milk. This mixture was the cheapest and gave the largest increase both in live and carcass weight.

The next best ration consisted of barley meal, potatoes, and separated milk, and though it cost more, weight for weight, and was less effectual in promoting growth than the maize ration, this mixture yielded a much superior quality carcass, and by reason of this fact was little inferior to the other as a profit yielding feed. It was shown that potatoes might be omitted from either ration, but not advantageously, by the addition of potatoes. A very useful feed is a mixture of maize and barley meals with potatoes and separated milk. Barley is a most effective ingredient in raising the quality of the carcass for ewing purposes, and the economic value of separated milk is distinctly shown. Maize encourages growth and flesh development, but produces a poor quality bacon unless a counteracting material such as barley is given with it. Crushed oats, bean meal, and pea meal were not economic ingredients, all being too costly for the return obtained.—*London Morning-Post.*

SPRAYING POTATOES AND FRUIT TREES.

It is no longer a question of whether or not it pays to spray, for this has long been settled in the affirmative. Nearly all experiments show that it does, although some seasons it pays better than others. The time and method of application and the materials to be used are important. For fruit trees one spraying before the buds open, using bordeaux mixture, is advisable to prevent scab and rust. Then give another, to which is added paris green for the codling moth, as soon as the blossoms are nearly all off. One or two applications thereafter at intervals of ten days to two weeks of the same mixture will generally be all that is necessary.

For potatoes the same materials are used—the bordeaux to prevent blight and rot and the paris green to kill the bugs. The pumps must be started early; in fact, much earlier than is the common practice. As soon as the vines are nicely up give them an application of weak bordeaux and repeat this from five to seven times at intervals of ten days each. This will prevent the spores from getting a foothold and it is only in prevention that any good is accomplished. The paris green may be added as needed. With the improved sprayers, which cover four to six rows at once from twenty to thirty acres may be gone over in a day of ten hours, so that the expense of labor is slight.

The spray must be fine and evenly distributed. A heavy application of big drops runs off and does not accomplish as much as a fine, light mist. Paris green is commonly used at the rate of one pound to one hundred and fifty or two hundred gallons of water for both potatoes and apple trees. Bordeaux is made by shaking six pounds fresh stone lime in water, then strain and dilute to twenty-five gallons. Dissolve four pounds sulphate of copper in twenty-five gallons water and when ready to spray mix the two.—*American Agriculturist*

TO MAKE A GOOD OSAGE HEDGE

First make the soil in the hedge. Now fine and mellow to a good depth. A foot deep is generally better than a less depth under the plants. It is preferred to have the plants set on a slight ridge, four to six inches above the general level.

Good one-year-old plants are generally preferred to older ones. These should be root-pruned to about ten or twelve inches in length of root, and the top cut back to about the same length enough to take in the plant, placing the plant slanting with the row, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. This will induce two or more shoots to start from each plant, insuring a thick base. The plants should be set about one foot apart in the row.

After being well clultivated the first season, any that have failed to grow should be replaced with good strong plants the following spring. In June of the second year, the young hedge should be cut back to about two feet high. A year later, cut it to three or three and one half feet, and the following June to four and a half feet, at which height it should be kept permanently. With a sharp corn knife, or piece of a scythe, the needed clipping is quickly done. Sometimes two clippings a year are needed.

Good osage plants are generally sold in the central and western States at about $1.50 per 1000.

I saw last spring a new way of breaking an old osage hedge that had been allowed to grow at random until it was fifteen or twenty feet high, and of little value as a fence. The plants were cut down to within three or four inches of the ground, leaving one about every twelve to fifteen feet, five feet high. Then a strip of woven-wire fencing, thirty inches wide, was nailed to the five-foot posts, with a barbed wire stretched higher up. The closely-cut stumps sent up abundant sprouts, forming a fairly close hedge. The woven wire made it pig-proof, and the five-foot posts will last indefinitely as living posts. This experiment promises well.

Osage timber for posts is probably the most durable in the ground of any American wood, not excepting red cedar. —E. Y. T. in *The Country Gentleman.*

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

More sunlight means less tuberculosis.

The all-the-year-round cow is the paying cow.

See that the cows have a liberal amount of salt.

A change of food is appetizing for all kinds of stock.

It will pay any dairyman to make a study of feeding.

Always keep a cabbage hanging up in the poultry-house.

Regular milking will develop the milk-secreting organs of the cow.

There is no longer a profit in butter unless the quality is of the best.

The most successful farmers now are those who are "intensive" farmers.

The milker should always wash and dry his hands just before milking.

It is claimed that the demand for small sheep ranches was never so great.

Under no circumstances should decomposed or mouldy foods be fed to cows.

It is a fairly safe plan to cover all garden seeds according to the size of the seed.

Young pigs should be encouraged to begin eating food before they are weaned.

As a rule you will find that the cost of milking a cow decreases as her yield increases.

The gooseberries and currants should be pruned so as to form a spreading, open head.

Don't neglect giving the chicks some green bone. It will make them grow and thrive.

Never allow any dog around the sheep unless you have got the greatest confidence in him.

It is better to start a new strawberry bed on land that has been in cultivation a year or two.

Cull out the poor layers in the poultry yard the same as you would the poor milkers in the cow barn.

The chief advantage of a creamery is the reduction in cost to produce caused by the saving of labor.

Have your stalls and gutters so arranged that the cows may be kept clean with as little trouble as possible.

Ventilation is a great thing for stock, but of course there is a vast difference between ventilation and draught.

One reason why so many believe poultry to be unprofitable is that they never even as much as try to make them profitable.

Special poultry cars are being used by some of the English railroads, so that chickens for the British market can be fattened during the journey. One attendant takes care of a number of the cars. Chickens are bought in the country districts of Russia or Italy and reach the English market alive and considerably improved by being well fed during the trip.—*New York Weekly Witness.*

The funnels of the Steamer Oceanic are of such gigantic proportions that two tram cars could pass through them, side by side.

SCHWAB ADVISES BOYS.

HEAD OF GREAT STEEL CORORATION TELLS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Get Your Start Early, He Says, and Be Interessed in Your Work and Do it Better Than Other Boys—Stories About Himself and Frick.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, delivered an address to the graduating class of the St. George's Evening Trade School at the commencement exercises in the Memorial Building, 207 East Sixtieth street. Mr. Schwab's address was the last thing on the programme with the exception of the awarding of prizes and diplomas. He was introduced by Chairman Frank E. Hagemeyer as a man who had fought battles and won victories in the struggle of life and therefore was well qualified to give boys advice that was founded on practical experience.

"I will speak to you," began Mr. Schwab, "just as though you had come to my office asking for advice, and the first thing I will say to you is to come alone. Don't come with somebody's backing. Learn to rely upon yourself. That is the first lesson. If you come indorsed by somebody of influence it always will leave room for others to say that whatever position you may get you got it by influence and not because of your individual merit. No true success is built on influence. You must win your positions for yourself.

"Then here is another thing that is essential—you must do what you are employed to do a little better than anybody else does it. Everybody is expected to do his duty, but the boy who does his duty and a little more than his duty is the boy who is going to succeed in this world. You must take an interest in what you are doing and it must be a genuine interest."

Here Mr. Schwab told a story which everybody understood referred to himself. Afterward he told another story which it was equally well understood referred to H. C. Frick. The stories follow:

"There were ten boys employed by a concern once and one night the manager said to his subordinate: 'Tell the boys they are to stay a little longer to-night—tell them that they are to stay until 6 o'clock. Don't tell them why. Just tell them that and watch them.' So this was done, and when 6 o'clock came around there was just one boy who was wholly interested in his work, and was not watching the clock to see what time it was. That boy was the one the manager wanted, and he was taken into the office, and as he continued to manifest the same interest in his work he got a very responsible place.

"Then there was another boy. He began carrying water, and he did it so much better than any other boy, seeing to it always, that the men had good water, cool water and plenty of it, that he attracted attention to himself. He was taken into the office, where he became in time superintendent and then general manager, and he is now the man that is at the head of the great Carnegie Company with thousands of men under him. As a boy he did more than the ordinary run of boys did and so attracted attention, and that was the secret of his first step upward.

"I was in a bank downtown the other day when a newsboy came in and sold the banker a paper. After he had gone out the banker said to me: 'For two years now that boy has been coming in here at the time I told him to come—2 o'clock.' He does not come before 2 nor after 2, but at 2 precisely. He has sold me a paper every week-day in that way when I have been here without a break.

"He sells it for just one cent—its price. He neither asks more nor seems to expect more. It is a cold commercial transaction. Now a boy that will attend to business in that way has got stuff in him. He doesn't know it yet, but I'm going to put him in my bank and you will see that he will be heard from.

"Another thing, boys, and that is get an early start. The boy in business who starts with a manual school education at seventeen or eighteen will get a start that the boy who goes through college will never catch up with him, other things being equal. That does not apply to the professions, of course—only to business. Out of forty men I know who are great leaders in the business world, only two are college graduates." —*New York Sun.*

After a Bargain.

A hard-fisted Polish woman entered the office of the Police Court clerks with a perturbed air.

"Vhere ish dot liyer?" she inquired in a high C note.

"What lawyer?" was asked.

After considerable verbal difficulty she made it known through an interpreter that she wanted to pay the fine of her husband, who a week before had received a sentence of thirty days, in lieu of a fine of $10.

Chief Clerk Gregg looked up the record of the case and prepared the order for the man's liberty. When he came to count the money, however, he found the amount $3.33 short.

"This is not enough," he said, "the fine was $10."

Then the frugal housewife graphically explained that as her husband had served a third of his sentence he was entitled to a corresponding reduction in the amount of the fine. She was picturesquely wrathful when told that the law did not carry on business in bargain-counter fashion, but was compelled to furnish the remaining $3.33.

Many such odd customers patronize the Police Court bank parlors. Frequently a ten per cent. reduction for cash is requested and occasionally household goods and farm produce are tendered in the payment of fines.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Bride's Last Words.

"Now, my dear, don't forget that you must walk down the aisle with dignity. There is no hurry. Keep time to the music and look as indifferent as you possibly can."

"But, mother, I have no ear for music, and how can I keep time?"

"Well, anyway, don't run."

"But, mother, you must remember that it is a long way from the door to the altar, and George is so fidgety. He'd have plenty of time to change his mind if the march was a slow one, and he's my very last chance. If a sprint is necessary, mamma, I'll sprint—and don't you forget it."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

GREAT BRITAIN'S FUTURE STRENGTH

Resources of Her Colonies, On Which She Will Depend.

The resources of Great Britain's colonies are her future strength. In the resources of Canada alone the British Empire possesses a guarantee of a continuance of commercial greatness.

In all discussions on the present industrial crisis the importance of the colonies as a basis of supplies and as future fields of vast industries has hardly been touched upon. It is the duty of a Canadian writer to call attention to the inestimable natural riches of the great Canadian Dominion. One reason why the Canadians have been so enthusiastic in favor of imperial federation is because they realize that the hope of the British Empire lies in the development of the colonies. It is to be regretted that the people of Great Britain and her public men have failed to awaken to the fact that a country as large, and in many respects as full of resources, as the United States is theirs to develop. If the Briton is densely ignorant respecting the resources of Canada and other of the colonies, the American is not; he is casting covetous eyes upon the vast country to the north of him, and already some of the most important industrial enterprises in the development of the natural wealth of Canada are due to Yankee "push" and alertness. It is most humiliating to every Canadian that their country is being exploited by American capitalists while British money lies idle at home or is being sent to the States to build up the power of the commercial enemy. There is plenty of room in Canada for all efforts that can be put into operation by British capital during the present century, and the resources are simply illimitable.

If the worst should come, and Great Britain should be destined to lose half her population, those who are forced to emigrate need not go outside the empire, for Canada's greatest needs are British capital and British people. At present the Dominion Government finds the greatest difficulty in inducing Britons to emigrate to Canada, due partly to the widespread illusion that the wesern colonly is a land of snow and ice. When Great Britain begins to send gold and settlers, manufacturers and workmen to Canada, she will find a way out of her present commercial crisis, and the truth will strike her that it is possible to build up a new industrial Britain in the West which will keep pace with American expansion of trade, and will establish more firmly than ever before the industrial power of the empire.—*Cassier's Magazine.*

THE ANATOMY OF PEA PODS.

Described With Botanical Accuracy by the United States Circuit Court.

That lawyers and judges find it necessary to know something of everything as well as everything about some things is illustrated in a decision which was handed down a few days ago by Justice Bradford, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in the Delaware circuit.

The case involved the validity and priority of a number of patents claimed by various persons for machines for shelling green peas. Incidentally it appeared in the testimony that practically all the green peas that are canned in this country every year are now shelled machinery, and that the device which successfully performs this work has only recently been perfected. To illustrate the different methods by which the machines performed the work the court found it necessary to describe the anatomy of the pea pods, and did so in the following language:

The hulling of dried peas, rice, wheat and other grains by machinery was old in the art. They were subjected to a process of thrashing or abrasion by which the pods, hulls or husks were disintegrated or torn apart; but the dried peas, rice, wheat or other grains, being harder and tougher than the pods, hulls or husks containing or surrounding them, escaped uninjured by the serverity of the treatment.

The hulling of green peas by machinery presented a wholly different problem of their nature and the construction of the pods containing them. The pod consists of two trough-shaped half shells. The juncture of these shells along their edges or their suture, is of a leguminous growth. Each pod contains a number of green peas connected therewith along the meeting edges of the half shells by a tender and fragile filament. The peas do not fill the pod, the remaining space within the pod being filled with air. The pod is practically hermetically sealed or airtight. The green peas are soft and tender, but the pod is tough. But, though tough, it is not brittle. It is not capable of being disintegrated by a shattering process without destroying or bruising the inclosed peas. The weakest part of the pod is along the line of its suture.

The court then recounts the efforts of inventors to discover some method whereby the peas could be shelled without crushing them, and then shows that the desired result is produced by a machine which hfts the pod a sharp blow while it is suspended in the air, thus releasing the peas, which fall into a receptacle prepared for them, while the pods and vines are carried away.—*New York Tribune.*

A Family Letter.

Two-thirds of a century ago a young man and woman set up housekeeping in the town of Portsmouth, Ohio. Ten children were born to them. All but one lived to grow up, and most of them married.

Ten years ago the descendants of the original pair held a reunion and perfected the plan of a "family letter." The letter starts, let us say, with a descendant who still lives in Portsmouth. He writes the news of his own household and whatever else he thinks may interest the family at large, and sends it to the relative living in the town nearest him. She reads it, puts in a letter of her own, and sends along the two.

Thus the package goes, continually growing, to Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and a score of other places—so many that it takes two months to complete the circuit. Then the man who wrotes the first letter withdraws it, puts in a new one, and starts the envelope off again.

By this means all the members of a large and widely separated family are enabled to keep in touch with each other, as members of a family should, and it costs nothing but a little time and a few postage stamps.—*Youth's Companion.*

HOW TO BE A PHILOSOPHER.

NECESSARY TO HAVE NOTHING THE MATTER WITH YOURSELF.

Lessons Drawn From the Careers of Seneca and Monsieur Montaigne—A Modern Wise Man Who Has Views About the Value of Money.

After considering the matter for about thirty minutes I have come to the conclusion that to be a philosopher it is necessary for a man to have nothing the matter with him. Take Seneca as a starter. He wrote on a table of gold in praise of poverty. Do you grasp the significance of that? Could he have been as eloquent and convincing writing on a pine table, with a cold potato as a side dish?

I read about Seneca in the pages of Monsieur Montaigne. He was a philosopher. In an age when all Europe was overrun with kings and princes trying to cut each other's throats on questions of honor, and all dukes and barons willing to fight for thirty cents, it was tactitly agreed that no one should touch Montaigne's castle or steal his chickens; so there he sat and wrote about how nice a world it was, after all. After enjoying his essays for so many years it has just dawned upon me that it wasn't so hard for Michael to write that way.

Coming down from the ancient sage to the modern one—Russell Sage—is it not inspiring to hear him proclaim that a young man is better off with a pure heart and ten dollars than with ten millions and no way to invest it at a better rate than four per cent.? And there is my friend Carnegie, telling men to not try to amass a fortune, because it is almost impossible to give it away in fifty thousand-dollar libraries faster than it accumulates. Why, I believe I could talk that way myself if I had lashings of money and bonds and real estate, and did not have to write my name to anything but bank checks.

I am candid enough to admit that there was a time when I did talk something in that fashion. It was while I was young and believed myself going up the ladder of fame, two steps at a time. Then I used to tell other young men not to be in a hurry, that merit would win surely, every man got exactly what he deserved, a mad scramble after riches was not compatible with morals, it was better to be right than to be president, and a hundred more axioms that I had invested or absorbed and delivered with great impressiveness. That is the time when I ought to have written my essays on philosophy; but now, honestly, I have not the heart. When I am still lingering around the bottom of the ladder, and a lot of commonplace people are roosting on the top, there doesn't seem to be much sustenance in philosophy.

The boy of ten, who has to climb the stairs, go along a hall and get into bed, all in the dark, because he might upset the lamp, and there is a moon shining into the next room where he can't see it, is not consolent by the knowledge that his faher (who is a philosopher) does not believe in ghosts. The philosopher does not have to go to bed in the dark; when he did, he did believe in ghosts. Nor is Mamie a bit satisfied when Mother says that she is glad George no longer comes to the house, and now visits that Johnson girl. To be sure, George is good-looking and his uncle has money, but you can never tell how a young man will turn out. Mamie thinks that Mother would not talk that way if it was Father visiting her; and Mamie comes pretty near hitting the right note.

If you wish to enjoy a snowstorm to the utmost, draw your easy-chair up to the window, have a rousing fire in the room, a fine cigar in your teeth, and then look out an see other people beating hard against the gale. Then you will realize that it is just the thing to bring out the noble qualities of human nature. On the same principle, after you have had a large dinner with trimmings, it is inspiring to observe a number of humble people looking for restaurants with signs of, "A Full Meal for Ten Cents." Then you know that it is all for the best.

Do not put off being a philosopher until your philosophy is necessary to bear up against hard luck and your wife's relations. If you do, like as not you will find it on tap, and be compelled to fall back like a common person on objurgations and loud language; and, worst of all, have to listen while some other fellow tells you what he would do if he were in your place, and you knowing all the time he wouldn't do it at all.—Sidney in *Puck.*

Peril in Politeness.

An American who has returned from a summer trip to Europe says he found it more difficult to be polite as he wished in the City of Hamburg than in any other place in Europe. There the most chivalrous man has to think twice before giving up his seat in a car to a lady, as he may be turned off the car for his politeness. It seems that the Hamburg trolley cars will seat, according to size, twenty or twenty-eight passengers, ten to fourteen on each side. In addition, four persons are allowed on the front and five persons on the back platform. When the car is full the conductor hangs out a sign, "Besetzt," which means "occupied," and is absolutely forbidden to take on another passenger until some one gets off the car.

Sometimes, while the conductor is in front collecting fares, a lady will step on the car which is already "occupied." As there is no conductor on hand to prevent her, the lady steps inside, and the gentleman who may offer her a seat comes out and takes his stand on the platform. When the conductor, after going his rounds, returns to his post, he promptly requests the gentleman to step off the car, as he has forfeited his seat, and the car is fully "occupied." Should he refuse to leave the car he is put off. The policemen on the streets are instructed to watch the cars sharply, and if they find a car carries even one more passenger than its proper complement the conductor is fined seventy-two cents, which is paid to a charity fund of the street railway company.

Thought He Was No. 13.

It is discovered that the reason a certain man looks so sad is that he was the twelfth child born to his parents; got the notion when he first arrived that he was unwelcome, and has carried it ever since. —*Atchison Globe.*

When a cat washes her face, it is a sign of bad weather; when a small boy scrubs his countenance, it's a sign of a maternal storm.

TWO PRAIRIE TERRORS.

Havoc Wrought by Two Extremes of Temperature—Fire and Snowstorms.

One of the most terrible of the dangers encountered by the homesteaders on the prairie has been the prairie fire. Its beginning was a trifle—a careless brand from a hunter's camp fire, perhaps—but the outcome is dreadful and momentous indeed.

At first there is only a low bank of dark cloud on the horizon. An hour later, or less, the cloud, like a black band across the sky, has risen half way to the zenith, and along the lower edge of it runs a fringe of visible flame.

It is quick work then. Nobody who has not seen a full-fledged prairie fire can realize its immensity, its tremendous rate of progress, which is swifter than that of the fastest horse, and its power of destruction. The mass of heated air thrown up from it causes a great suction, producing a wind which follows the first and pushes the column of smoke to the front.

When there is time enough, a fire is started in the grass toward the approaching fire, so as to make a burned space that will check the coming flames. If there be not time for that, a fire is started in the same direction, so as to leave in its wake a space in which shelter may be found.

Great snowstorms, accompanied by cold waves, in the East, are commonly called blizzards, but they are not at all like the Western blizzard. In a real blizzard the air is filled with a peculiar vapor of snow, which drifts before the wind at the rate of forty to sixty miles an hour. The vapor is so dense that in it the traveler can hardly see his hand before his face.

A person caught abroad in a blizzard is in a dreadful plight, indeed. The snow drifts through his clothing and beats directly against his skin. No clothing, however thick, will keep it out. Thus he is subjected to dreadful distress; but what causes most of the deaths that occur in blizzards is that the snow-vapor is carried into the lungs in breathing and paralyzes those organs. Often it has happened that a man has ventured out of his house a few yards to the barn, and in returning has fallen dead before reaching his threshold.—*Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.*

The Lady and the Teeth.

"Some of the queerest experiences of a doctor are pretty certain to be connected with the administration of anæshetics," said a New Orleans physician, chatting the other day with a newspaper friend, "and apropos of the subject I recall a little story that I don't mind telling, as the incident occurred long since and in another city. A dozen years ago, when I was called one day to a certain hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear. The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before, and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay; but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied. The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband. But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled, 'you have broken my poor darling's jaw!' At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

One of the Heirs.

A certain amount of freshness is natural and desirable in youth, but there is a young man in social Washington who is offensively and incurably fresh. One day last week, however, he had a setback, which to most persons would have been ample for all purposes. He was at a tea and had been presented to a young woman from Ohio who believes in heroic treatment of desperate cases, which she very soon perceived his to be. In the course of the conversation she suggested that something might be learned from the past.

"Oh," he said, "I am the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time, and I can't waste my precious moments looking back, like Lot's wife."

"At least," she responded, with a sweet insinuation, "the result in the case of Lot's wife could scarcely be possible in yours."

"I don't quite understand," he said, groping for her meaning.

"Don't you remember she was turned into a pillar of salt?"

He understood it then, for a wonder, and somehow afterward the conversation lost interest for him.—*Washington Star.*

Glassmaking by Electricity.

A lamp chimney manufacturer has patented a new process which may revolutionize glassmaking. Heretofore the greatest trouble in glassmaking lay in the melting of the sand. It has taken a great deal of time and requires the best fuel, natural gas being the best adapted. While passing through his plant recently the manufacturer saw a globe on an arc light break, and a piece of glass fell on the carbon. It was only a second until it was reduced to a liquid and dripped to the ground. This gave him his cue, and he directed the construction of a big vat, with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a lateral and longitudal current. An arrangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly and the best molten glass is being turned out in almost as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuel to melt it. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glassmaking, from plate to bottle. The cost of melting by this process is not as great as by using oil or coal, though it may be more expensive than natural gas.

Cures Cancer and Blood Poison.

Contagious blood poison, old eating ulcers, scrofula, bone pains, falling hair, mucous patches, and deadly cancer, running, festering sores, persistent pimples, cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), which kills the poison. Heals every sore; especially recommended for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Describe troubles and trial treatment sent free by writing Dr. Gillam, 12 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

It's the early worm that gets on the fish hook.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

No other sovereign in the world has as many physicians as the Czar.

Once Tried, Never Forsaken.

This has been the history of Crab Orchard Water. It makes friends; it keeps them. It does all that is claimed for it.

Time may be money, but most of us would rather give up our time than our money.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

In society it is more blessed to be polite than to be truthful.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Ireland sends to England 237,000 tons of meat a year.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

A cord of wood weighs, on an average, two and a half tons.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

To produce the best results in **fruit, vegetable** or **grain,** the fertilizer used must contain enough **Potash.** For particulars see our pamphlets. We send them free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

25 CENTS PER ROD FOR THE BEST FENCE MADE OF WIRE.
P.M. MISHLER HAGERSTOWN, MD.

WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.
For only **10 Cents** we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make **Money** right at your home. Address all orders to **The R. B. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CURE. 25 50 $1.00

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.
B N U 22.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Courtesy to Children.

Kindness and consideration play a most important and salutary part in the upbringing of children. The little ones brought up in an atmosphere of kindnes are much more easily governed than those living in other surroundings. Kindness begets content, cheerfulness, trustfulness, and confidence; unkindness invites revolt, ill-will, fretfulness, hostility and deceit. Permanent impressions of good or ill are left on the character of children by the treatment they receive at the hands of those having their training in charge.

A writer points out that great injury is often done children not alone in the matter of their present happiness, but in regard of their future character and conduct, by want of politeness in their treatment by their elders. Children who refuse to yield to government by kindness are extremely rare, and those whose dispositions, character and happiness are not wrecked by senseless, continuous unkindness quite as much so. Parents and educators cannot be too careful in keeping this obvious truth constantly in view. No one, even in the most advanced years, forgets the kindnesses received in youth. The mother's gentle persuasion, the father's kindly counsel, the teacher's friendly interest, are remembered till the very last hour of life, and form one of the brightest of memory's dearest treasures.

Scarcely a Profitable Article.

"I see," said the head of the firm, "that you have an article in one of the magazines this month."

"Yes," the young man proudly replied; "I think I have demonstrated in a thoroughly reasonable way the practicability of living on $4 a week."

"I congratulate you," his employer answered. "It's a good article. I read it with great interest. And, by the way, I've been troubled a good deal lately. I've felt that it must be mighty hard for you to get along on what I was paying you, and I've been wondering how I could work things around so as to give you more without increasing the running expenses of the concern."

"Yes?" the young expert returned, with a hopeful inflection.

"But it's all right, I see," the old man answered. "You can live on $4 a week and that leaves you $6 to have fun with or save, as you please. So there's a load off my mind. Say, if you write any more articles along this line tell me about them, will you? I'd like to read 'em. It's great stuff."

A Long Game.

When I arrived at Black Rock I inquired of the landlord of the village tavern for a man named Wharton, who had some land to sell.

"Do you mean old Bill Wharton?" was queried in reply.

"Yes."

"Got land down on Bass river?"

"Yes."

"Well, I know him. He lives about three miles out of town."

"Can I get a horse to take me out there?"

"Yes, but it won't do you any good."

"Is he seriously ill?"

"Not that I know of, but he wouldn't see the President of the United States before next Wednesday. If you can wait seven or eight days you can get to talk about that land with him."

"Then Mr. Wharton has got some special business on hand for a week?" I asked.

"You can gamble that he has, stranger. Yes, sir, it's special business, and no mistake. At noon to-day he and old Pete Davis sat down to a game of checkers for the championship of this county."

The Witness Scored.

The cross-examiner was a smart man, whose object was to disconcert the witness and discredit his testimony.

"What did you say your name was?" was the first question.

"Michael Doherty."

"Michael Doherty, eh? Now, Doherty, answer this question carefully. Are you a married man?"

"Oi think so. Oi was married."

"So you think because you got married that you are a married man, do you? Now tell me whom you married."

"Who Oi married? I married a woman."

"Now, don't you know better than to trifle with the court? Of course you married a woman; did you ever hear of anyone marrying a man?"

"Yes. Moi sister did."

Two-fold.

Sniffs—There is more sin in Chicago than in any other city on the face of the earth.

Snuffs—I beg to differ.

"I defy you to name another with more sin in it."

"Cincinnati!"

Later.

Again two illustrious men met.

"McSweeny," said the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, with deep solemnity, "have you joined the Buffaloes?"

A Broad Hint.

Mr. Staylate—Aw, Miss Dimples, you have such dweamy eyes, doncher know.

Miss Dimples—No; I'm just sleepy; that's all.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There are ten battalions in the British regular army that wear the old Scotch kilts.

The municipality of Chicago employs 182 women in various capacities.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease,
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Out of every three persons struck by lightning two recover.

If You Have Rheumatism
Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 148, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, exp. paid. If cured pay $5.50. If not, it is free.

Switzerland cultivates 35,000,000 fruit trees.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Great Britain eats her entire wheat crop in about thirteen weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

DOUBLE WRECK AT LEAMAN PLACE.

Passenger Train Running Fifty Miles an Hour Cut a Caboose in Two--Scene of Wild Excitement--Several Passengers Hurt--Towanda Swept by a Storm--Three Creeks in the Borough Burst Their Bounds.

One of the most disastrous wrecks in years on this division of the Pennsylvania Railroad occurred at Leaman Place. A rear-end freight collision occurred first between two west-bound trains, in which the colliding engine and three cars and the cabin of the forward train were badly wrecked. The cabin was thrown over the east track. The second section of the Western Express, due at 10.45, running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, dashed into the cabin, cutting it in twain. Half of the cabin was thrown against an embankment and projecting timbers broke every window in the two baggage cars, one day coach and three Pullman sleepers of the express train. The engineer of the express, who had been signaled too late, brought his train to a sudden stop. Many passengers were thrown from their berths and the wildest excitement prevailed. The engine and every car of the express were badly damaged. The railroad officials are investigating the affair and the failure to stop the express at a safe distance.

Exceptions were filed in court at Pittsburg to the proposed sale of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral to H. C. Frick for $1,325,000. E. C. Kernan and James Kelly make the objections, claiming they are old members of the congregation, but were debarred from participating in the congregational meeting on the matter. They also allege that the Cathedral was built with contributions from all parts of the Pittsburg diocese, extending eastward as far as Altoona, and that two hundred congregations in the diocese have an interest in the property. The objections were taken by the court, although the time fixed for objections has expired.

Growing crops, fruit trees and buildings were heavily damaged by a tremendous hail storm which passed over Butler county. At Chicora the hail was so heavy that citizens swept up a huge pile of it in the main street, hoisted a flag above it and photographed the display. Plate glass windows in the Chicora hotels were smashed. Oil derricks were blown down, and at Echo two acres of heavy standing timber were leveled with the ground. A number of oil well rigs were splintered into kindling wood. About a score of rigs were destroyed in all.

Telephone communication was cut off in most directions and landslides along the Lehigh Valley Railroad stalled all trains for several hours. At Bolan's Hotel the water stood three feet on the lower floors and left a deposit of slimy mud six inches deep. The Arcade Block and six houses built over Mix's Run were flooded, as was the State Line and Sullivan Railroad coal yards. The borough will suffer great loss on all the hill streets, where hundreds of feet of guttering and stone walks were washed away.

The total loss from the fire at the Reading Iron Works, located in Danville, will be between $100,000 and $125,000. The fire originated in one of the furnaces, the frame work igniting from the red-hot cinders. The bar and skelp mills, the roll shops and the greater part of the puddle mill are almost completely wiped out. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

A growl from a dog and a scuffle aroused Miss Margaret Esrey, daughter of W. H. Esrey, of Chester, early the other morning and, looking out of her bedroom window, she saw the animal leaping at a colored burglar. Mr. Esrey was also awakened and, seizing a gun, fired at the burglar as he broke from the dog and fled across the lawn. The man threw up an arm, as if in pain, and disappeared, followed by the dog.

Charters were issued by the State Department to the following corporations: Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal and Coke Company, Galeton, Potter county, capital, $10,000; Pittsburg Seam Coal Company, Pittsburg, capital, $1,000; Connellsville Manufacturing and Mine Supply Company, New Haven, Fayette county, capital, $80,000.

The commencement exercises of Martin Academy, the Friends' School, were held in the meeting house at Kenneth Square. The graduates were: Howard P. Thomas, Philip M. Hicks, Lidie J. Taylor, Ruth E. Richards, Helen M. Phillips and M. Elizabeth Pyle. Dr. Jesse Holmes, of the George School, delivered the address to the graduates.

The Central Labor Union of Pottsville adopted resolutions praying the Board of Pardons to release the nine men convicted and who are now serving terms in the county prison for rioting at Oneida colliery during the miners' strike last fall.

A terrific electric disturbance, accompanied by a deluge of rain and a hailstorm of great severity, passed over Towanda, lasting forty-five minutes. Mrs. James Brantigan, an aged woman, was caught by the rush of water while at work in the basement of her house. She was rescued with difficulty, as the water stood six feet deep on the floor.

The Wilkes-Barre police rescued a 17-year-old girl from Binghamton who had been enticed to Wilkes-Barre and drugged. She said that she had been promised work. When found on the street she was in the company of a man, who ran and escaped arrest.

John Laport had his back broken by a fall of coal at No. 4 colliery, Tamaqua.

John Mattis, a driver for a brewing company, was instantly killed in a runaway accident at Yatesville, a suburb of Shenandoah. His team took fright at a passing Lehigh Valley Railroad freight train. The wagon wheels crushed his skull.

While going from Missimer to York Haven, Ralph Shelly was knocked down with sandbags by tramps and robbed of $25. Shelly was left unconscious by his assailants.

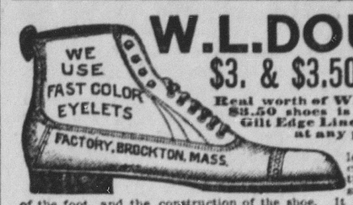
The Duncannon Iron Company have notified the puddlers in its employ that on June 3 the price per ton would be advanced from $3.25 to $3.50.

WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL" FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

outshoot all other black powder shells, because they are made better and loaded by exact machinery with the standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Try them and you will be convinced.

ALL ♦ REPUTABLE DEALERS ♦ KEEP ♦ THEM



W.L.DOUGLAS
$3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men. **Take no substitute.** Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

succumbs readily to the easy remedy to take

A natural medicinal water—concentrated. Aperient, laxative, tonic. A specific for all liver, kidney, stomach and bowel disorders. It cures—Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dysentery Constipation, Piles.

Crab Orchard Water is the most efficacious of the natural mineral waters; most convenient to take; most economical to buy.

The genuine is sold by all druggists with Crab Apple trade mark on every bottle.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

In our Roasting Establishments we positively do not allow the use of **Eggs, Egg Mixtures, Glue, Chemicals,** or similar substances. **LION COFFEE** is an absolutely Pure Coffee.

Watch our next advertisement.

Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

LION COFFEE is now used in millions of homes.

"THE NEW KING COLE."

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he;
He called for his pipe—but instead of a glass—
He called for LION COF-FEE.
For Old King Cole was a shrewd old soul
And he couldn't be fooled on brands,
"LION" got his vote, for it has no coat—
On its merits alone it stands.

Old King Cole had a wise old poll
And a wise old poll had he,
He ate and he drank foods of highest rank—
So he favored LION COF-FEE.
And he knew 'twas best, by a varied test—
That millions of homes it pleased.
LION COFFEE grand was the only brand
That his appetite appeased.

If Old King Cole could have control
Today of the public mind,
No Coffee brand but the "LION" grand
On the market we could find.
And the LION heads whose value spreads
Satisfaction through the land,
Would be bringing grist from the Premium List
Given with the LION brand!

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

WINTER BILE

Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful—take care of your bowels—salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than before. The only safe, gentle cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with violence, 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

CURED BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 464

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
May 30, 1901.

BABY TO GRANDPA.

All sizes, sexes and conditions of humanity shod well and comfortably in our establishment—Shoes for indoors, Shoes for the storm, Shoes, the crowning glory of an elegant costume; Shoes for mountain climbing and out-door sports. No man or woman leaves our store poorly fitted and shod. Shoes fitted to the feet, and not feet to the Shoes. Our lines are now complete in all departments—the best and finest of the spring styles—high and low cut—await your inspection and purchase. Popular prices—guaranteed fit.

Mingle's Shoe Store,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical—Centre Hall, preaching service every Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; K. L. of C. E., 6:30. Service next Sunday at Tusseyville; 10:15; Egg Hill, 2:30 p. m.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2.30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m.; Centre Hall, 2.30 p. m.

Married.

At the bride's home in Potter township May 29, 1901, by Rev. A. A. Black, Mr. Robert C. Herman, of Lemont, and Miss Keturah Stump, daughter of Mr. Alvin Stump.

Fine Bull.

Perry Breon, east of Centre Hall, sold a fine short horn bull to butcher John Dauberman that weighed just eight pounds over nineteen hundred. Mr. Breon has some very fine stock, offsprings from this animal.

Permanent Certificates.

The board of examiners of the permanent certificate committee granted certificates to Miss Elizabeth Crouch, Philipsburg, and Andrew W. Gregg, Lemont. The board's term expires this fall, when a new board will be appointed by State Superintendent Schaeffer.

Spring Mills Honored.

A. Merrill Allison, son of Archibald Allison, of Spring Mills, has been chosen one of the speakers at the commencement exercises at Bucknell College, Lewisburg. Mr. Allison has always been a close student and an able speaker. The honor conferred upon him is appreciated by his many friends.

A. P. Luse Will Build House.

A. P. Luse, of the planing mill firm, sold his splendid house to Wm. H. Stiver, of near Potters Mills, who will occupy the same after next spring. Mr. Luse will build for himself a modern brick house on one of the Fleisher lots opposite the home of Mrs. Hemphil. Work on the stable will be begun shortly. The site is a most desirable one.

Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic primaries will be held Saturday between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m. While there is no contest for honors in the county, Democrats should turn out at any rate. The candidates, M. I. Gardner for Prothonotary, and N. B. Spangler, Esq., for District Attorney, should receive the endorsement of every Democrat on Saturday.

Rapid Stave Sawing.

Harvey Hoover, who operates a stave saw on the McNitt mill west of Centre Hall, Friday of last week made the remarkable record of sawing thirteen hundred staves in thirty-six minutes. This includes one stop, the saw belt having run off. The mill on an average saws ten thousand per day.

It will take eight months to saw out the tract the mill is located on. The McNitts have about closed a deal by which they will become owners of about four hundred acres more timberland immediately west of the present operations, necessitating the removal of the mill but a half mile west.

Reviewing Road.

Al. Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte, Samuel Slack, Potters Mills, and Capt. G. M. Boal, Centre Hall, Monday performed the office of their appointment by court to review a road leading from Fiedler to Pine Creek at a point near the residence of Nicodemus Luse. A few months ago T. M. Gramley and J. I. Condo, Spring Mills, and Horace Herring, Esq., Penn Hall, viewers, granted a road from the points mentioned above. A remonstrance was sent into court, and the first named jury was appointed reviewers of the same. It is intimated the reviewers will report adversely.

THE PINEY COAL AND OIL COMPANY

Met at Centre Hall Saturday—Organization Effected 1865.

The Piney Coal and Oil Company in pursuance of a call of the President, H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., and Acting Secretary N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, met at the Centre Hall hotel Saturday of last week. There were eleven stock holders present, representing about two-thirds of the stock. The only business transacted was to authorize the directors to sell the real estate in the company's possession.

The stock holders or representatives who attended this meeting are appended:

Stock Holders.	Represented by
D. C. Keller	Self.
Andrew Gregg	James Gregg.
B. D. Brisbin	Self.
Daniel Durst	Samuel Durst.
J. Kline	Self.
Samuel Crotzer	Self.
—— Sweetwood	J. J. Arney.
H. Y. Stitzer, Esq	Self.
U. D. Osman	N. B. Spangler, Esq.
Lafayette Neff	Chas. B. Neff.
John Hoffer	C. T. Gerbrick.

The tract of land which this corporation owns is in Clarion county, Pa., on Pine creek, eight or nine miles from Clarion, and is comprised of one hundred and six acres. At a previous meeting of the corporation N. B. Spangler, Esq., was instructed to visit the territory, which he did. It is stated that about one-third of the tract is timberland with white pine and hemlock, and that a gas well, which is furnishing fuel to-day, is located but fifty rods from the boundary lines and on the same rock formation.

From what can be ascertained from the original stock holders the Piney Oil and Coal Company was originally the Duncan Coal and Oil Company, who sold out to Larrimer and Lewis Hess.

In 1865 Larrimer and Hess interested a number of people in various parts of Penn's valley and formed the present Piney Coal and Oil Company. The original cost of the real estate was $15,000.00, which was divided into fifty shares of $300.00 each. The company never attempted to develop their property. In 1877 a charter was granted, signed by M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The charter members of the corporation were:

Peter Hoffer, Centre Hall.
D. C. Keller, " "
Andrew Gregg, " "
George Durst, " "
Lafayette Neff, " "
Lewis Hess, " "
Gibson Larrimer, Bellefonte.
David Gilliland, Linden Hall.
Hon. C. T. Alexander, Bellefonte.
(The tenth name could not be ascertained.)

A number of light assessments were laid at various times, but for a number of years the tract of land was leased for the taxes.

The Commercial Absorbed.

The Commercial telephone company has been absorbed by the United telegraph and telephone company of Pennsylvania.

The independent companies lacked the benefit of long distance service and that has been one drawback to the system. For that reason some of the leading capitalists in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and elsewhere organized the "United Telephone and Telegraph Company of Penn'a" to combine all these separate independent companies under one management. In this they have succeeded. Starting at Philadelphia they now have merged most all these independent companies in the central and eastern part of the state under its management, including York, Lancaster, Lebanon, Schuylkill Valley, Reading, Harrisburg, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lewistown, Clearfield, Altoona and others. Thus it will be seen that this new combination had completely surrounded the field of the Commercial company.

Dog Attacks Child.

The little four year old son of Robt. Sunderland, of Oliver township, Mifflin County was badly bitten by a dog a few days ago. The child's mother was helping to clean and renovate the U. B. church and the boy was near the church door, when a dog fight started up just where he was standing, the dogs rushing together and knocking him down, one of them sinking his teeth deeply into the boy's wrist which he violently shook, supposing he had hold of one of the other two dogs. It required the united efforts of Jacob Stine and the lad's mother to loosen the dog's hold on the child—in fact Mr. Stine was about to cut the dog's throat with his knife when he let go. The child's arm is badly torn and lacerated.

Funeral of H. P. Sankey.

The funeral of H. P. Sankey which occurred Saturday was largely attended. The weather was very disagreeable but that did not deter thirty-five or more Odd Fellows, members of the Centre Hall lodge, from attending the services. After the services by Rev. Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a member, the Odd Fellows read the burial rites according to the order, which were very beautifully and solemnly performed.

Teachers' Examination.

Teachers' examination will be held in Centre Hall to-morrow, Friday.

LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Exercises That will be Rendered During Two Days' Sessions.

The seventh annual convention of the Central District Luther League of Centre, Clinton and Union counties, will be held in St. John's English Lutheran church, Lock Haven, Wednesday and Thursday, June 12 and 13. Those on the program from this county are as follows:

President Clement Dale, Esq., Bellefonte, response to address of welcome.

Prof. H. C. Rothrock, Millheim, "The Ideal Young People's Society."

Rev. C. B. Harman, Rebersburg, Scripture and prayer.

Rev. H. C. Holloway, D. D., Bellefonte, "The Relation of Organization to the Church."

Rev. W. K. Diehl, Nittany, devotional services.

Prof. C. L. Gramley, Rebersburg, "Luther and the Diet at Worms."

Rev. C. T. Aikens, Pine Grove Mills, "Can the Members of the Young People's Societies Neglect the Regular Church Services?"

Commencement at State.

The following is the program of the commencement exercises of Pennsylvania State College, June 9 to 12:

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

10.30 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., Philadelphia.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

3.00 p. m.—Calisthenics, on the athletic grounds.
3.30 p. m.—Annual inter-class athletic contest.
8.00 p. m.—Junior oratorical contest.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

8.30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the Alumni Association.
10.00 a. m.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
1.00 m.—Alumni luncheon (in the Armory.)
2.30 p. m.—Meeting (in Room No. 121,) of Delegates and Alumni to elect Trustees.
4.00 p. m.—Exhibition drill by the Cadet Battalion.
8.00 p. m.—Presentation of "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "David Garrick" by the Thespians.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

10.00 a. m.—Graduation exercises of the class of 1901.

Commencement addresses by the Hon. A. O. Furst and Gen. Wills J. Hulings.

Two and One-third Inches of Rain.

The total fall of rain since Saturday is two and one-third inches. During the whole of May, 1900, there was a fall of rain of but 1.92 inches. The total pricepitation during this month is fully three times as much as during May of last year.

Marriage Licenses.

Galen W. Erdly, Milton.
Mable A. Snyder, Centre Hall.
Daniel I. Confer, Houtzdale.
Sarah E. Woods, Sandy Ridge.
Even J. Sharvley, Boggs twp.
Elsie Croft, " "
Willis E. Williams, Bellefonte.
Julia Lucas, "
Olan A. Johnson, State College.
Lizzie E. Walters, Pine Grove Mills.
Oscar H. Osman, Lemont.
Elsie Cook, Sunbury.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Jacob Evert's exrs. to Hannah Kreamer, Sept 21, 1887, 40 perches, Penn twp.—$150.

F. P. Barker, et. ux., to Henry Dutwiler, March 28, 1884, 3 lots, Miles twp.—$742.

A. J. Crotzer, et. ux., to Flora O. Bairfoot, March 18, 20 acres, Potter twp.—$875.

Rebecca J. Hobson, et. al., trustee, to Rebecca Sparr, May 1, 147 acres and 93 perches, Harris twp.—$5500.

Building at Earlystown.

Earlystown, south of Centre Hall, is experiencing a building boom. Abner Alexander, son of James Alexander, will during the next year erect a house and barn. The wall for the house is almost completed. The style of house will be similar to that of Lycurgus Lingle's on the Boal farm near by.

Samuel Durst will also erect farm buildings at Earlystown on the farm he purchased from the Wilson heirs through their agent Capt. G. M. Boal. Mr. Durst has the barn wall well underway, and expects to have the barn up for the fall crops.

Hotel Guests.

The following is a partial list of the guests at the Centre Hall hotel during the past week, James W. Runkle, proprietor:

H. Y. Stitzer, C. F. Garbrick, N. B. Spangler, Esq., Bellefonte; J. Kline, Aaronsburg; James H. Young, James H. Parry, Philadelphia; C. C Clark, Mt. Ephriam, N. J.; D. C. Keller, James Durst, Centre Hall; James Gregg, Milesburg; Samuel S. Crotzer, Milroy; Reno Walter and wife, Mrs. Susan Walter, Middleburg; Mrs. Rev. J. M. Rearick, Centre Hall; Mrs. Catharine Finkle, Patterson; D. S. and A. R. McNitt, Siglerville; K. E. Iesinger, Hagerstown, Md.; Frank Sherman, Hazleton; Louis Bruner, Pottsville; C. F. Daugherty, Baltimore; John R. Pontius, Mifflinburg; H. A. Hydurn, Hazleton, W. H. Troxell, Shamokin; F. M. Crawford, Bellefonte; W. W. John W. Chestnut, Miss Denniston State College; Miss Hudy, Norfolk; N. Samuelson, F. M. Pocht, New York; C. A. Keiser, Pittsburg; A. Huber, Dauphin.

Runaway Horses.

Saturday afternoon Samuel Krebs was driving two horses to his home in the east end of Nittany Valley, says the Lock Haven Democrat. When about a mile and a half this side of Mill Hall, the horses frightened at a trolley car, and dashed up the road. The bit broke in one of the horse's mouth, which caused the driver to lose control of the animals. The horses turned into the road leading to Beech Creek, where they broke loose from the buggy. The animals then jumped over the abutment into the creek and swam down the stream about a quarter of a mile where they were caught. The occupants of the buggy were not injured and the animals were not hurt. The harness was somewhat torn.

THE HOWARD CREAMERY COMPANY

Manufactures the Product of 4000 Cows into Celebrated Howard Butter

It is not generally known that the Howard Creamery Company is patronized so largely and generally by farmers in Centre county. Their creameries and skimming stations are located in almost every section of the county, and receive the products of over four thousand cows, which is manufactured into the Celebrated Howard Butter and shipped to their many customers. By paying uniform prices to all their customers in all sections of the county and making that price as high as the best markets for the finished product will allow, the Howard creamery company has earned and is enjoying the confidence of the best informed and most business-like farmers in the county, which is the best guarantee of fair and honorable usage.

Since the Howard Creamery Company began business the price paid farmers for butter has advanced, and the total monthly payments to farmers has been many times doubled. This was not done entirely by increase in price, but by convincing the skeptical that by properly feeding and caring for cows and patronizing their plants, their returns would be larger than would be the case if they churned at home or adopted any other plan of turning the product of the cow into ready cash.

The average price paid by the Howard Creamery Company for the year 1900, was 20¼ cents per pound. At the National Butter Makers' Convention held at St. Paul, Minnesota, several months ago, the highest average price paid for 1900 reported to that body was 18¼ cents. The average price paid by merchants, etc., in the county is not over 14 cents. These comparisons are well worth studying.

"Rhone Speaks as a Granger."

Among the numerous expressions of congratulations the North American received for its aid in the passage of the Snyder bill to suppress oleo, was the following from Hon. Leonard Rhone, of this place. He said: "We've made the fight and we've won. By we I mean the Grangers, the farmers. The North American and the people generally who believe in common honesty. If the Governor signs the Snyder bill the end of the illegal 12,000,000-pounds-a-year trade in oleo in this State should be speedily reached. It is a great victory."

Rev. W. H. Schuyler will preach for Rev. G. W. Leisher in the Lutheran church at Pleasant Gap next Sunday at 7.30 p. m.

The Centre county bank, Bellefonte, was reorganized. Thomas A. Shoemaker is president and John M. Shugert cashier.

The axe factory at Mann's, near Reedsville, shut down indefinitely. It is said by some that the works will be removed to Beaver Falls.

A score of members of the National Guard performed the usual ceremonies over the grave of Private John Thomas this (Thursday) a. m.

The Reporter acknowledges invitations to the commencement exercises of Pennsylvania State College and Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin.

The lecture by Hon. A. O. Furst on the Passion Play Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church was of great interest to the audience, and considering the weather was well attended.

Altoona Wednesday experienced a heavy down pour of rain, thunder and lightning and unusual darkness at 9 a. m. The lights were lit and many people predicted that the end of all things was near at hand.

Mrs. J. Emory Hoy, accompanied by her little daughter Elizabeth, arrived at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mingle Monday afternoon from their Philadelphia home on on West Boston Avenue, No 2058. They will remain several weeks.

Elkanah M. Duck, son of M. D. Duck, of near Spring Mills, won first honors in the class of 1901 at Union Seminary, New York city, which entitles him to two years further study in one of the universities of Berlin, Germany. Mr. Duck will start for Germany about July 17.

Mervin I. Arney Wednesday received a fine two months old registered berkshire boar from New Midway, Md. The animal is registered in the American Berkshire Association's books at Springfield, Ill. The Arney's heretofore kept a good stock of hogs, but with the addition of this sire expect to greatly improve their herd.

Dr. G. W. Hosterman Wednesday morning went to Williamsport to attend the sessions of the Susquehanna Dental Association which opened that morning in the Park hotel and will continue its session through Thursday and Friday. Dr. Hosterman keeps well posted in the advanced methods of his profession, and is not slow to adopt them.

BICYCLES.—I have just received a lot of new chain and chainless bicycles which I offer at greatly reduced prices. Also a number of second-hand wheels on hand from $5.00 up. Also a complete line of bicycle sundries. Coaster brakes a specialty. Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same I remain

Respectfully,
W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall, Pa.

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

The Origin of the Creed and How it Will be Revised.

The historical name of the creed of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. is the Westminster Confession of Faith. This Confession was formulated by an assembly called together by the Long Parliament to form a complete creed for the three United Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland. The assembly consisted of a hundred and twenty-one English clergymen, five Scotch commissioners and thirty lay assessors. The assembly was opened July 1, 1643, in Westminster Abby, London, whence the name. The Confession was completed Dec. 4, 1646. It was adopted by the Presbyterians in the U. S. in 1729, excepting certain clauses relating to the Civil Magistrate. Some slight emendations were made in 1788 and one in 1887. About ten years ago an attempt was made to revise the Confession, but failed.

In the General Assembly that met in Philadelphia on the 16th inst., after three days of high debate, revision carried by a practically unanimous vote. Let no one, however, think that any great changes will be made and that this old conservative church is going to fly off at a tangent into the ranks of liberalism. No changes can become legal under two years at the least. The only present result of the Assembly's action is the appointment of a committee of twenty-one.

This committee is instructed to prepare during the year "a brief statement of the Reformed Faith in untechnical terms" to be used to give information and a better understanding of the doctrinal beliefs of Presbyterians. It is also to prepare about eight amendments to the Confession itself, either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, with a preference for the latter, and by additions, "it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrines set forth in the Confession and taught in the Holy Scriptures." The result of the committee's labor is to be reported to the next General Assembly, which meets in New York in May, 1902. If this Assembly sees fit to transmit their recommendations to the Presbyteries, and if two-thirds of the 333 Presbyteries adopt any of the recommendations, the Assembly of 1903 can declare these recommendations a part of the constitution of the church. The recent debate and the action of the Assembly clearly show that it is not so much a change of belief, but a change in the wording of that belief, so as to prevent misapprehensions that is sought by this movement.

I. O. O. F.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, was organized January 15, 1875, with the following charter members: J. I. McCormick, John C. Kemp, Wm. W. Leichty, J. M. Gilliland, H. P. Sankey*, J. Searfoss*, J. G. Sankey*, Robt. McCormic*, S. K. Emrick, J. T. Farner, Philip Mersinger, J. W. Krumrine*, B. D. Brisbin, Geo. L. Goodhart, D. R. McClintick, S. S. Farner*, W. R. From, Jacob Holloway, J. K. Miller*, O. P. Rearick*. (* signifies dead.)

Oak Hall.

Mrs. Amanda Fisher, of Boalsburg, and Mrs. Jacob Bottorf and daughter, Ella, of Lemont, were visiting J. G Irvin's last Friday.—Mrs. John Getz, of Lemont, was visiting at Oak Hall Friday last.—Miss Anna Bohn, of this place, and a Miss Krumrine, of State College, are at present visiting at G. W. Tressler's at Penns Cave.—J. A. Kline, who had been to Gettysburg as the representative of the Pine Grove Mills Odd Fellows, returned home on Friday last.—Geo. Kline, of Farmers Mills, visited at the home of his parents, J. A. Kline's, over Sunday.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Up at Philip Saul's since last week—a girl baby.

The Legislature has set June 27 for adjournment.

Progress Grange will hold a festival Saturday evening June 22.

The choicest candies, oranges and lemons always on hand at Kreamer & Son's

Dr. J. F. Alexander Friday of last week went to Philipsburg hospital for medical treatment.

Mrs. Daniel Calahan, west of Centre Hall, is suffering greatly from a felon on the first finger.

Scribners magazine for June is brim full of the choicest reading matter of a very varied characters.

Miss Emma McCoy Tuesday returned from Ardmore, where she had been visiting several weeks.

Note the change of train time on the Pennsylvania railroad, as per announcement in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. John Krumbine spent several days of last week with Dr. George W. Krumbine at Beech Creek.

Sharon has a baby eight months old which weighs fifty-one and a half pounds. Its bust measure is thirty-one inches.

Dr. Schuyler Saturday returned from Philadelphia where he attended the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

A bolt of lightning struck near the barn of Oscar Homan Friday of last week. Mr. Homan was passing near by and was slightly shocked.

Ad. Hoover and A. W. Garver, west of Centre Hall, were in town Monday. Mr. Hoover stocks the McNitt stave mill and Mr. Garver is engineer.

Miss Mable Snyder, of Centre Hall, and Galen W. Erdly, of Milton, were married at the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall, Thursday evening of last week.

Read the advertisement of A. P. Luse & Son, manufacturers of rough and planed lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc. They also handle the Mill Hall brick and cedar shingles.

Wm. Chatham and Jacob McCloskey, both of Curtin township, last week were arrested on the charge of causing mountain fires and lodged in jail at Bellefonte.

Walter M. Kerlin, secretary of the Central District Luther League, and E. M. Huyett will attend the sessions of that body Wednesday and Thursday June 12 and 13, at Lock Haven.

John Van Pelt, a student at the Academy, while practicing base ball on the glass works meadow Friday afternoon was struck by a ball which split his nose, inflicting a very painful and ugly injury, says the Bellefonte News.

Will H. Keller, son of P. F. Keller, of this place, went to Munson, Clearfield county, Friday of last week, where he entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. Will Keller. He expects to apply himself to the business and work for a druggist's diploma.

Wm. Zeigler, of Farmville, Prince Edward county, Va., writes the Reporter that he is living with his son, whose wife has been ill for a period of seven years, during which time she was under the care of a physician, and part of the time was at a hospital.

District attorney N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, accompanied by his wife, were the guests over Sunday of the former's sister, Mrs. E. W. Crawford, of this place. Attorney Spangler was formerly a South side young man, and he is always welcomed to these quarters.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.
G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

The growth of our business is simply phenominal, every week far ahead of the previous.

Did you ever stop to think how much of a factor The Star Store at the station has been in bringing down and keeping down the prices on many articles of merchandise? During these few years you have been the gainer, as well as we, from the fact that you have bought your goods at the right figures and because of your liberal patronage, we have moved many goods.

Did you ever notice how fearless we quote you prices? You understand that the store that gives you a price is not afraid of you getting a lower one. The store that gives you the actual price, not an article quoted from one price to another, but the low and only price.

It's the old story, no rents, no drayage, being close by depot, buying for cash and only from cash houses who employ no salesmen, and lastly but surely not least, selling for cash. This is it in its simplest form. Is it not plain? Furthermore we have and will continue to make prices that our competitors do not even attempt to follow.

Attention:

Fancy flue stops, 5c.
Men's leather suspenders, 25c.
Trace chains, per pair, 75c.
Good buggy whip, 10c.
10 qt. tin bucket, 2 for 25c.
60 inch bleached table linen per yd., 25c.
Men's work shirts, a hummer, 25c.
Double bitted ax, 90c.
24 sheets good note paper, 5c.
10 qt. galvanized bucket, 15c.
Arbuckles coffee, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Banner lye, 10c.
Corn starch per lb., 4c.
Fancy Cal. prunes, 6 lbs. for 25c.
" " peaches, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Pickles per doz., ready for the table, 6c.
Rolled oats, 2 lbs., 7 c.
Pearl tapioca, 6 c per lb.
Good broom, 16c.
Curry comb, 15c value, 10c.
10 inch monker wrench, 35 cents.
15 inch horse rasp, 40c.
Grass sickle 15 cents.
Tinner's scissors, 25c.
Ratchet brace, 75c.
Good ticking, 12½c per yard.
Men's check blouse, 25c.
Ladies' gauze vests, 6c to 15c.
Men's gauze suits 50c.
Men's linen handkerchiefs, 5c.
Toilet soap, 2 cakes, 5c.
Envelopes, 25 in pack, 3c.

Some Specialties.

American Washing Machine, a popular one	$3.50
Enterprise Wringer, a good one, price low	2.00
We don't keep plastering hair, we sell it per bu. at	20
Neither do we keep Cement, but sell lots, per sack	50
We sell the popular Galvanized bucket pump at	6.75
Poultry netting in all widths at a low price.	

Wanted:

Potatoes, Old Meat, Good Butter, Eggs, Lard.
Special price on Lemons, 18c per doz.

THE STAR.